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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 211 *1 November 1982*

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CSSR PAPERS VIEW CEMA PRODUCTION COOPERATION

RUDE PRAVO 22 Oct

AU271647 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Oct 82 p 6

[Ladislav Alster article: "Energy -- Fuels -- Raw Materials; A Significant Sphere of the CEMA Countries' Cooperation"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Summary] "The long-term target cooperation programs are defined as the joint cooperation strategy agreed on by CEMA member countries" for the period up to 1990, and in some fields even longer.

In 1978, three programs were adopted in Bucharest dealing with fuel, energy and raw materials in agriculture, the food industry and engineering. In 1979, two additional programs were added in Moscow dealing with consumer goods and transportation. "The five long-term target cooperation programs cover the CEMA member countries' main national economy spheres, as well as those of the community as a whole. The first program is the most important and most demanding of them. It is aimed at ENSURING DELIVERIES OF RAW MATERIALS, FUELS AND ENERGY FOR THE MEMBER COUNTRIES' NATIONAL ECONOMIES ON A LONG-TERM BASIS AND IN THE NEEDED QUANTITIES AND AT ENSURING THE FURTHER SMOOTH GROWTH OF THESE ECONOMIES.

"It includes 53 extensive measures that have been worked out in great detail. Most of them are just being realized. Some of them have been completed. The program consists of two parts: part one includes measures dealing with fuels and energy; part two includes cooperation problems in the sphere of industrial raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemistry, paper industry and microbiology.

"The Soviet Union is the main producer and supplier of raw materials and of fuel and power resources within the framework of CEMA countries." From 1976 to 1980, the USSR supplied the socialist states with "about 364 million tons of crude oil, 90 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 36 million tons of crude oil products, 67 billion kWh of electricity, and considerable amounts of iron ore, bituminous coal, cellulose" and other raw materials.

Within the 10th 5-Year Plan, the USSR helped the CEMA states build power-generating facilities (with a 7,600-MW total output, including 2,200-MW nuclear power stations), and facilities for producing 5.4 million tons of pig iron, 6.5 million tons of steel and 4.6 million tons of cement, as well as plants for refining 5 million tons of crude oil and extracting 10.2 million tons of coal.

The target program includes USSR assistance in "building a number of nuclear power stations with a more than 30,000-MW total output on the territories of other CEMA member states." The reactors will be produced by the USSR and CSSR. Some are already operating in the CSSR, GDR and Bulgaria. Others are being installed in Hungary. At the USSR's suggestion, the Khmelnitskaya and Konstantinovskaya nuclear power stations will be jointly built. They will start supplying electricity to Hungary, Poland and the CSSR in 1984, and in 1985 the deliveries will amount to 7.6 billion kWh. In 1990 the deliveries to the participating states will amount to 20-22 billion kWh annually.

The Bulgarian thermal power stations Maritsa-Vuzkhod II and First Komsomol will be jointly reconstructed to produce 1,500 MW. The USSR is technically assisting in the construction of the 4,000-MW electric power station in Jaenschwald, GDR.

By 1990, the new Dobrudzha mine in Bulgaria will be extracting 6-10 million tons of coal for coking and for powerplants, and the Tavan-Tolgoy mine in Mongolia will be extracting 10 million tons of coking coal and 7 million tons of coal for the powerplants. The Turnu-Megurele-Nikopol hydroelectric power station is being built by Bulgaria and Romania with the USSR's assistance. Hungary and the CSSR are building the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros waterworks with the assistance of experts from several CEMA states. Large collector hydropower stations are planned for enhancing the reliability of the CEMA's merged power systems. The principles of their construction and how they are to be used by the merged systems have already been worked out. Work is now underway for organizing the cooperation in construction work.

Almost 97 percent of the crude oil extracted by CEMA countries is accounted for by the USSR. The CEMA states are currently refining and utilizing only 45-50 percent of their crude oil, using the rest for fuel as mazut. A more efficient way to refine crude oil with the use of catalysts is shown by the agreement on production specialization and cooperation in progressing complex facilities for thorough crude oil processing. It provides for the production -- and delivery to CEMA states, in the period 1981-1990 -- of facilities for processing roughly 190 million tons of crude oil annually.

The target program provides for CEMA cooperation in natural gas extraction in the USSR, and in building long-distance gas pipelines. Even now the Soyuze pipeline is delivering 15.5 billion cubic meters of gas annually to the CEMA states.

The interstate high-voltage 750-kV transmissionline from Vinnitsa, USSR, to Albertirsa, Hungary, has raised the total output of the interlinked energy systems to 160 million kW.

In order to help cover the CEMA countries' long-range needs in raw materials and metals, two ore-dressing combines and one ore mine with a 17-million-ton extraction capacity (in terms of pure metal) will be built. The measures planned for developing the metallurgy of nonferrous metals in Cuba will help fully cover the CEMA states' needs in nickel.

In return for future supplies of fodder yeast, the CEMA states are supplying equipment to the Mozyrskiy plant for fodder yeast and crude oil paraffins, with a planned production of 300,000 tons.

Thus, the long-term target cooperation programs are aimed at ensuring the further growth of the CEMA states' national economies even under the current difficult conditions in the world economy.

Bratislava PRAVDA 26 Oct

[AU271931 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Ladislav Lysak, candidate of sciences, in the column "On a Theoretical Topic": "Toward New possibilities of Progressing; Deepening Socialist Production Integration -- the Basis for Intensifying Economic Processes"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In all phases of CEMA's activity, we consider it of paramount significance to develop cooperation in material production. In view of its impact on other spheres (such as the political or social sphere), cooperation in this sphere is the foundation of developing the entire process of socialist economic integration.

On the basis of long-term cooperation target programs, we are counting on about 320 different measures. More than 200 of them are to be implemented on the basis of multilateral agreements, the rest in bilateral cooperation.

The long-term cooperation forms in the planning sphere includes JOINT PLANNING. Although this exacting form of synchronizing international economic activity is extremely complicated, some of its elements are already being implemented in practice. For instance, the USSR and the GDR have agreed to build, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, bilateral coordination centers for matters concerning optical glass and consumer chemistry. These centers are starting to successfully apply the elements of joint planning

The international production specialization and cooperation is of particular significance for smaller national economy complexes (which also include the CSSR).

The international production cooperation establishes prerequisites for THE BEST POSSIBLE CONCENTRATION OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES and of other activities, and also for saving time and means for these activities, for increasingly ENHANCING THE EFFICIENCY of the participating countries' national economies. It also established PREREQUISITES FOR A PLANNED LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT NATIONAL ECONOMY COMPLEXES of CEMA countries, while fully respecting their specific economic, political, natural, demographic and historic conditions. Thus, the CSSR is concentrating on producing refrigerators, equipment for nuclear power stations (along with the USSR), and other engineering, chemical and consumer industry products. Hungary and the USSR produce about 80 percent of the buses, and the Hungarian People's Republic produces more than 80 percent of large buses. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is the largest exporter of electric carts within CEMA -- it exports up to 99 percent of electric high-lift carts. The GDR's share in exports of railroad passenger cars amounts to 75 percent. The country with the largest economic potential in CEMA-- the USSR — is the main producer of equipment for the extraction industry -- it produces more than 90 percent of the equipment for the crude oil industry and many other products of the extraction, refining, agricultural and construction industries, of transportation and other national economy branches.

The planned cooperation in material production is a SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN OUR DRAWING CLOSER AND BALANCING THE STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES, in establishing differentiated, MUTUALLY COMPLEMENTARY structures aimed at gradually eliminating unnecessary parallelism and duplicate production. Thus, for instance, Bulgaria has stopped producing hydraulic turbines, spinning and weaving machinery, automobile chasis, and motorcycles. Hungary has stopped producing hydraulic turbines, excavators, corn combines, mobile and air-operated cranes, and ships for dry substates. And the CSSR has cancelled the production of bore equipment for crude oil and gas, and so forth.

Despite the undoubted successes in the advance of the CEMA member countries and in the improvement of their citizens' living standards on the basis of effective cooperation in production, there are still untapped potentials and a whole range of problems calling for a purposeful solution.

The beginning of the fourth decade of the CEMA countries' cooperation is characterized by a striking change in the conditions of their economic development. That is why the coming period is connected with a transition to a qualitatively new phase of international socialist division of labor.

THE NEED TO SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC STANDARDS IN THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION AND ITS ASSERTION ON THE WORLD MARKET WAS FORMULATED BY THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND THE CONGRESSES OF OTHER COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES IN THE CEMA COUNTRIES.

These immense tasks demand from the CEMA member states that they agree not only about deploying new productions in the countries with available production facilities, experience and other suitable natural and economic conditions for this, but also, if possible, about the specialization of individual countries within the system of the international socialist division of work. The issue is the finalizing of long-range production profiles of the participating countries.

The materialization of these key programs makes the future transition to coordinating the overall economic policy of CEMA countries necessary.

Since the need to emphatically intensify industrial production has now become prominent in all CEMA countries, THE EMPHASIS ON THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR MUTUAL COOPERATION is increasing. The reserves and possibilities for this are considerable.

The purposeful deepening of direct contacts can effectively help to develop production specialization and cooperation and make it possible to even more speedily implement the latest scientific and technical knowledge and to cut down production costs. There is still considerable potential here. Likewise, we must improve conditions for exchanging products produced within the framework of specialization and cooperation, including price setting. Notwithstanding the progress achieved here due to cooperation in these problems, the existing principles are not sufficiently stimulating for the entire production sphere.

GDR'S STOPH RECEIVES CEMA BANK CHAIRMEN

LD280004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received today the chairmen of the state banks of the CEMA member countries, who are in Berlin for meetings of the councils of the international investment bank and the international bank for economic cooperation.

Willi Stoph expressed the GDR's determination to continue making every effort to deepen fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and to safeguard peace. He stressed the importance of socialist economic integration and praised the positive contribution made by the two international banks in strengthening this process.

On behalf of the delegation heads, USSR state bank chairman Vladimir Alkhimov gave an account of the meetings of the bank councils and the constructive work of all delegations. There was a consensus that the intensification of social production on the basis of scientific-technological advance and utilizing the benefits of socialist economic integration is the principal path to ensure the stable economic development of the fraternal countries. The banks of the CEMA countries and the two international banks bear great responsibility in the development of foreign exchange and financial relations on the basis of the common currency, the transfer ruble.

TANJUG: HUNGARIANS OPPOSE HOLDING CEMA SUMMIT

LD271926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, Oct 27 (TANJUG) -- A summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) cannot be convened before next April because of many problems existing within the economic community, Hungarian politicians and economists assess.

According to the Hungarian view, the forthcoming Comecon summit should "radically review the situation" and open "clear horizons" both in mutual cooperation and regarding the world economy.

This is asserted to be the need for a radical turn in technical development, establishment of more flexible cooperation, certain forms of specialization included, then increase in productivity of labour and other elements of economic activity.

The conviction prevailing among some Hungarian economists is that cooperation within the Comecon will be deficient until the presence of state intervention in enterprises is reduced and until their more autonomous activity is secured.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD282356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] At Hrzan Palace in Prague today, Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian industry minister. The two representatives spoke about the current world economic situation, about the function of the integration of the CEMA states and about the economic tasks of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They paid particular attention to further deepening mutual cooperation, in particular to production cooperation and specialization between the two countries. They stressed that this cooperation will be an increasingly significant factor in the struggle for intensification of the national economy of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Hungarian Industry Minister Lajos Mehes also had talks today with the federal minister of fuel and power, Vlastimil Ehrenberger. They discussed the question of building a joint enterprise (?Haldeg) for economic utilization of waste rock from the Ostrava-Karvina mining area, securing fuel and power in the coming winter and rationalization of fuel and power consumption.

Meets Burmese Minister

LD282104 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Burmese Industry Minister U Ting Swe appreciated Thursday the development of relations between their countries and outlined the path of their expansion in the coming years.

During a reception by the Czechoslovak Premier the Burmese minister appreciated Czechoslovakia's assistance to Burma in the construction of industrial projects in his country and noted that Burma is interested in Czechoslovakia's increased participation in its industrialization and personnel training for the economy. Present during the reception were Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Burmese Ambassador Hla Swe.

HULA WELCOMES GDR'S WEISS ON STATE VISIT 31 OCT

LD311824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a brief working visit. The guest was met by Vaclav Hula, federal deputy premier.

CZECH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CONGRESS

Meeting Opens

LD301114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] At the Municipal House in Prague the congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association of the Czech Socialist Republic is being held today. The congress is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Czech Government and of the Central Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic National Front headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

After the Czechoslovak and Soviet anthems, the congress was opened by Josef Nemec, chairman of the Czech Central Committee and the association. The delegates then approved the program and agenda of the congress, elected a working presidium and congress commissions.

The report of the Czech Central Committee of the association on the activity of the association in the Czech Socialist Republic since the last congress and on future tasks was delivered by the Czech Central Committee's leading secretary, Milan Grande.

Korcak Speaks

LD302134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Czech congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society opened in Prague today. Vaclav Klement, our reporter has compiled the following report on the first day of its deliberations:

More than 600 delegates representing more than 1.4 million members of the Czech organization of the Friendship Society took their seats in the festively decorated Smetana Hall in Prague today. The congress is being attended by a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee, from the Czec. Government and from the Czech Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee headed by Comrade Josef Korcak. A delegation from the Soviet Embassy in Prague is also present.

Among those who spoke in the debate was Comrade Josef Korcak. He recalled that the congress is being held at the time when we are marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. These events map out the aims and purpose of the congress and the importance of its mission. Comrade Korcak then went on to say:

[Begin Korcak recording] In the present-day conditions, our firm place in the fraternal family of the socialist community and the continuous strengthening of our friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the determining condition of our future successful progress in building an advanced socialist society, together with our own efforts.

On the occasion of the historic anniversaries of the Soviet Union to which we also subscribe sincerely, we remind ourselves once again what the Soviet Union represents for us. This is not a new question but nonetheless life has shown the usefulness of returning to it at any time, seeking a specific answer to it in the changing conditions and of linking the requirements of world socialism with the solution of the topical needs of our country.

The Soviet Union's role in securing economic and cultural needs, defending peaceful cooperation and revolutionary gains as well as in championing our foreign-political interests is not, however, merely a matter of the past. The complexity of the political and economic development in the world and growing exactingness of our internal tasks multiply the importance of such a loyal friend, of such a political, economically and militarily strong partner.

The ideas of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship express the conviction of all truly progressive, patriotic and internationalist forces of our nations. It is not fortuitous that the enemies of progress and socialism repeatedly and wrathfully attack our alliance with the Soviet Union and its people and spread various fabrications and slanders. Our ties have deep foundations and an enduring perspective. They express the historic experience of 65 years of the 20th century.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society is able to follow up on long traditions and lean on the rich experiences of its activists. But here, too, it is essential to keep pace with the times and to be up to the current requirements. Your organization, too, should view the more positive utilization of all that is best in what the socialist economy provides in practice in the Soviet Union as one of its most topical tasks. This will involve, in particular, explaining the vital necessity and advantages of the further development of economic cooperation and, in particular, of the importance of developing higher forms of specialization and coordination and winning the working people over by effective political and educational work for the fulfillment of cooperative agreements.

In other areas, too, it is necessary to ensure that the contribution of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society to the development of working and public activity is correctly oriented. It is also necessary to respect its mission consistently, to cooperate closely with other social organizations but not to allow the overlapping of their activity.

The center of gravity of your work lies in exerting a political and educational influence. This should not, however, take the form of mere general enlightenment in which the well-known facts are merely repeated. The strength of political and educational work lies in being closely linked with the needs of enterprises and localities. Its effectiveness requires a diversified approach to individual social and age groups.

We also see reserves existing in the internationalist education of the young generation, in particular, in lively, attractive and convincing forms of work. We are convinced that the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, its officials and members in the Czech Socialist Republic will honorably discharge the tasks laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress in strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this effort of yours we wish you, on behalf of our delegation, on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, many further successes. [applause]

Officers Elected

LD312128 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak was elected here Sunday chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Czech Central Committee and Milan Grande was elected its head secretary, on the second day of the Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in the Czech Socialist Republic which opened here Saturday.

In a resolution unanimously approved at the end of the two-day congress Sunday, the delegates strongly condemned the adventurous policy of world imperialism, particularly the most reactionary ruling circles of the United States, and expressed their unconditional support to the conclusions of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and all the significant Soviet peace initiatives.

HUSAK DISCUSSES USSR-CSSR NUCLEAR COOPERATION

AU261922 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 October 1982 carries on pages 1, 2 a 1,300-word report by Gustav Capko and Frantisek Mucha, entitled "Among Power Engineering Workers and Agricultural Workers: Second Day of Comrade Gustav's visit to the West Slovak Region." In reporting on Husak's visit to the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, the authors state, among other things:

"Artem Grigoryants, head of the groups of Soviet experts, spoke about Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power engineering and about the experience acquired by the experts of the two countries in the construction and operation of the power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice. He underscored the high standards of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations, the high quality of technical work and the great political activity of the employees. He recalled that the reliable operations of these installations having a complicated technology places extraordinary demands on the professional maturity of employees. One should bear in mind that this is a new power engineering sector which must be purposedully developed."

GERLE ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ON ENERGY

AU251433 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 82 p 1,2

["From the speech by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle" at the second meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of People' held in Prague on 20 October]

[Text] The safeguarding of primary energy resources essential for the development of our socialist society is becoming one of the most complicated tasks. For this reason, we regard a more economical use of fuels and power as one of the most important tasks facing our economy.

Czechoslovakia has a very unfavorable structure of fuel and energy resources, marked by a high proportion of solid fuels, which account for almost two-thirds of total consumption. These are made up, above all, of domestic coal resources. Roughly 40 percent of the primary resources are covered by imports, especially of crude oil, natural gas as well as electricity, which are clean [uslechtile] forms of energy.

In the eighties and nineties, the domestic extraction of solid fuels will remain the basic primary energy resource. At all levels, including the government, a number of measures have been adopted to ensure the planned coal production, especially in the North Bohemia brown coal basin. They concern deliveries of new complete investment units, raising the reliability of the mining and transport equipment and ensuring the needed numbers of qualified manpower. Last year alone, the number of employees in the North Bohemia brown coal basin increased by 1,300, of whom 1,160 qualified people work directly in the collieries. The growing tendency of delays in capital investment construction and general overhauls and reconstructions of the giant machinery has also been stopped. Additional means, exceeding the original plan, have been earmarked this year to obtain auxiliary mechanisms such as bulldizers, loading machines and so forth.

In spite of these measures, the shortfall of the North Bohemia brown coal basin amounts to 1.5 million tons since the beginning of the year, and the basin will not even reach the extraction level of 1981.

The progress in removing the overburden is not in keeping with the progress in extraction. Despite the greater number of giant machinery available, this year we are achieving only the level of the first years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan as regards removing the overburden. The recoverable coal reserves are thus declining.

In view of the situation in coal mining, throughout this year it has been necessary to apply operative measures in coal distribution. Priority in the deliveries of coal for power generation has been given to electric powerplants, and graded brown coal, in harmony with the plan, has been used primarily for supplying the domestic market.

The operative method of distributing brown coal will have to be maintained throughout the 1982-83 winter period. Its objective is to create by the end of the year reserves of 2.5 million tons of brown and bituminous coal at the dumps of electric powerplants run by the Ministry of Fuels and Power.

Notwithstanding all the aforementioned difficulties, the planned annual deliveries of brown coal of the domestic market will be fully ensured. However, in this connection it is necessary to point out that it is not possible any longer to meet demands for this fuel exceeding, as is sometimes the case, 1.2 tons per housing unit.

As regards the supplies of bituminous coal, there are no serious shortcomings. The deliveries of bituminous coal from Poland and the Soviet Union for power generation will be overfulfilled. Moreover, from Poland we will import roughly 30,000 tons of graded coal exclusive for the needs of the population. A certain portion of the coke production, the production plan for which will be overfulfilled, is also destined for the population.

The supply of heating gasses has been free of troubles throughout the year. This was, above all, due to the regular deliveries of Soviet natural gas and the good technical preparedness of our own extraction, production and conveyance facilities.

The underground reservoirs contain reserves of 2 billion cubic meters of natural gas for the forthcoming winter period.

In keeping with the government's measures of last November, there has been a substantial reduction in the consumption of liquid fuels and propellants. Following the price increase for heating oil, this year -- compared with the same period last year -- the population's consumption has dropped 16 percent. The population's consumption of gasoline has dropped about 12 percent.

The available crude oil must be used, primarily, to develop our chemical industry and to expediently motorize the national economy.

The creation of the necessary fuel stocks in the electric powerplants by the end of this year will be decisive for troublefree electricity supplies in the first quarter of 1983. We consider it, therefore, essential to take certain measures before the end of the year toward reducing electricity consumption by 1 to 2.5 percent, depending on the assessment of the plan fulfillment.

Despite the fact that the increase in the domestic consumption of primary energy resources will be substantially lower than in past decades, we must maintain the planned speed as regards the development of electricity production. The solution lies in the construction of nuclear powerplants.

Last winter (1981-82) the V1 nuclear powerplant at Jaslovske Bohunice was the absolutely most reliable source of electricity. Two additional 440 megawatt units are fully under construction at Jaslovske Bohunice and four at Dukovany. The construction of four units at Mochovce has also started. Everything is ready to begin the construction of the Temelin nuclear powerplant, which will have 1,000 megawatt units.

To launch six 440 megawatt units by 1985 and ensure by that time the production of 15 billion kilowatt hours in nuclear powerplants, many complicated tasks still remain to be finally resolved.

The construction preparedness at the site of the first units of the V2 nuclear powerplant at Jaslovske Bohunice and at Dukovany is between 6 months and 1 year behind schedule. The suppliers of the equipment have not made use of this delay to prepare in good time the delivery of auxiliary and supplementary materials. They also have not prepared enough manpower for the impending concurrently running assembly work. At both construction sites there is a total of about 10,000 builders and 4,000-5,000 machinists and electricians. However, on Saturdays and Sundays hardly a few hundred people work, and justified doubts can be expressed as to the utilization of the Monday and Friday shifts. The annual production of an electric powerplant with four 440 megawatt units is about 10 billion kilowatt hours, which is equivalent to the import of 3 million tons of crude oil or the extraction of 10 million tons of coal for power generation. In the North Bohemia brown coal basin, about which I have spoken critically, some 5,000 workers are employed on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the year to ensure at least the absolutely essential needs of the economy.

In the past 10 years, the demands that the creation of the national income places on energy consumption have declined up to 18 percent. Some easy-to-tap resources and potentials as well as some one-time, nonrecurring streamlining measures have been used to bring this about. However, at the same time there has been a substantial increase in the consumption of nonproduction purposes.

As regards general relative fuel and power savings, in the last 10 years we have registered a favorable development standing comparison with advanced countries. Yet this concerns just the relative development because, in absolute terms, the creation of our national income still places higher demands on energy consumption than in advanced industrial countries.

By 1985, compared with 1980, savings of primary resources ensured by means of technical and organizational measures should amount to 12.2 tons of standard fuel. Aside from this, we will bring about some structural changes in the production sphere which will produce final savings of an additional 2.35 million tons of standard fuel.

The first subprogram [dilci program] -- accountable for its fulfillment is the Ministry of Fuels and Power -- concerns the reduction of losses in refining, transforming and conveying fuels and power. By the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, savings in this area should amount to 2.4 million tons of standard fuel.

The key projects include switching designated condensing [kondenzacni] powerplants into thermal plants supplying the industry and the population with heat. Heat generation is currently among the bottlenecks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Some 10,000 boilers are installed in Czechoslovakia, almost one-third of which are more than 30 years old. These often technically obsolete boilers with low effectiveness have in the past 10 years been replaced mostly by appliances burning heating oil or natural gas. In view of our fuel-energy balance, this path is no longer feasible. The only fuel available for new boilers is brown coal with a heat value of around 2,400 kilocalories (10,000 joules) per kilogram, with a high proportion of ashes and coal dust.

The CSSR Government's Commission for Fuel and Power Supplies has taken steps to speed up the development of small grate boilers for such fuel. In connection with modernizing the boiler inventory, we are intensively dealing with the development of boilers with a fluid furnace [fluidni ohniste].

The second subprogram concerns the reduction of energy intensiveness in metallurgy and is aimed at achieving savings of 2.7 million tons [of standard fuel].

The energy intensiveness of steel production -- metallurgical production consumes about 20 percent of our primary energy resources -- has declined about 30 percent in the past 15 years. The share of steel production in oxygen convertors and the share of continuous casting, technologies which are advantageous from the viewpoint of energy consumption, is still low.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan included a greater number of such effective projects (continuous casting in VSZ [East Slovak iron works in Kosice], SONP [United Steelworks National Enterprise in Kladno] and SZ [Sverma iron works in Podbrezova] as well as a converter steel plant in Trinec) than is the case in the plan for the seventh 5-year period. This is caused not only by the limit proposed on investments but also by lack of technical clarity and lack of preparedness of the part of the steel mills.

The better utilization of scrap metal and the introduction of organizational measures aimed at lowering energy losses in the technological flow of metallurgical production represent a quickly accessible source of energy savings that places a low demand on resources (the savings is 88 percent with regard to copper, 95 percent with aluminum and 55 percent with iron). Increasing the quality of metallurgical products, which leads to decreasing their consumption, is of fundamental importance.

The third subprogram covers reduction of the energy-intensiveness of engineering production and of the electrotechnical industry. In these branches savings are to reach a total of 1.3 million tons of standard fuel.

The extraordinary importance of the aforementioned sectors as regards the streamlining of the consumption of fuels and energy lies in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for consumer sectors and the nonproduction sphere, machinery and equipment consisting of engineering and electrotechnical products and energy-efficient appliances, such as boilers, ovens, transformers, electric motors, ventilators, blowers, pumps and so forth, as well as household appliances, including first class lighting fixtures. Into this sphere also falls the production of equipment that utilizes nontraditional sources of energy, such as recuperators, exchangers, solar energy collectors, thermal pumps, equipment for producing biogas and similar products. The production of modern equipment to utilize the energy potential of small streams is also of great importance.

An irreplaceable role in streamlining the consumption of fuels and energy is played by the electronics industry, which must supply efficient semiconductor technology for traction motors as well as for stationary motors. It must also develop the production and utilization of the measuring and regulatory technology and microelectronics.

The fourth subprogram is oriented toward the streamlining of consumption in the chemical and consumer industries, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan an annual saving of about 3 million tons of standard fuel is to be achieved in this sphere.

The basis of the fifth subprogram is to achieve a savings in the production of building materials and in the building industry in 1985 of fuels and energy equivalent to 750,000 tons of standard fuel.

The actions, which will conserve fuels and energy if realized, are oriented towards modernizing and intensifying technology with a lower energy consumption, toward reconstructing furnaces, drying facilities and boilers, and toward utilizing waste heat.

In addition to conservation in one's own sectors, there will also be actions which will ensure reductions in the consumption of fuels and energy in other sectors, totaling almost 1 million tons of standard fuel annually.

The sixth subprogram covers the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. In 1985, 880,000 tons of standard fuel are to be saved in this sector.

The most important streamlining measures are oriented toward utilizing waste heat from the compressor stations of the transit gas pipeline for agricultural-food complexes, for bringing about innovations in hot-air drying facilities and for utilizing secondary sources of energy, for example solar energy.

The elaboration of the 1983 draft plan has been negatively affected by inadequately ensured deliveries of machinery on the part of suppliers. The question of the economic effectiveness of the installation of solar energy collectors must also be resolved.

The seventh subprogram covers the reduction of the transportation sector's demands for fuel and energy. By the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 420,000 tons of standard fuel should be saved in this sphere annually. From this volume the transportation sector will save about 230,000 tons; the rest will be saved by rerouting the road freight transport to the less energy-intensive railroad and to river transport, by cutting down enterprise transportation and by savings in public transport.

Raising the effectiveness of how the primary sources of energy in the nonproduction sphere are utilized makes up the eighth state subprogram which stipulates 1985 savings amounting to 1.8 million tons of standard fuel.

Owing to the delays in putting on stream the production and utilization of measuring and regulatory technology and advanced light sources low in energy consumption, the originally determined task has been lowered to 1.4 million tons.

The most decisive measure for achieving the objectives of this subprogram is, above all, to reduce the heat consumption per average apartment. What is involved here is improving the thermal-insulatory properties as well as regulating and measuring energy consumption.

Our households consume a considerable quantity of fuels and energy in various forms. For example, an automobile driven 10,000 km annually consumes about 1 ton of standard fuel in the form of gasoline. Therefore, the new mandatory limit for the consumption of the new type of Skoda automobiles to be manufactured after 1985 has been set at 5.5 liters per 100 km at 90 km per hour.

Systematically innovating electrical appliances while at the same time raising their utility value is another way of saving electricity in our households. In this sense, price-setting authorities have carried out the differentiation of prices of electrical applicances with respect to their varying energy-intensiveness.

The population's consumption of fuels and energy has been subsidized by the state this year to the tune of about Kcs3.5 billion, and in 1985 it will be Kcs 5 billion. Price measures also are being employed to stimulate metals and raw and other materials. When a manufacturer develops a product which saves fuels and energy in the hands of a consumer, the wholesale price of such a product could be raised 20 percent over the previously manufactured product having a higher energy consumption.

The fundamental prerequisite for prices to have an effective impact on thriftiness in the consumption of fuels and raw and other materials is for them to correctly reflect procurement costs. Therefore, the wholesale prices of fuel-energy sources and basic raw materials are being adapted to the developments in costs connected with their import and the domestic production costs.

Despite the fact that we achieved better results in the past period as regards energy-efficiency when creating our national income, expenditures have increased as a consequence of higher energy costs. From this point of view, the economic demands on the creation of the national income have been increasing on an average by 5.4 percent annually over the past decade.

Last year, the individual sectors and regional national committees implemented streamlining actions which saved almost 2.5 million tons of standards fuel in the course of the year, thus fulfilling the prescribed task.

Considerably more complex was the situation as regards the preparation of the executive state plan for 1982. Despite the fact that the overall task to ensure about 2.4 million tons of standard fuel was broken down, the streamlining actions in the first half-year were implemented to the extent that the annual plan was fulfilled by 44 percent. However, specifically controlled actions have only a share of 275,000 tons of standard fuel in overall saving, which in this category constitutes less than 28 percent of the annual plan.

We have also come across a similar situation within the framework of preparing the 1983 executive plan. Although the overall tasks aimed at ensuring savings of 2.44 million tons of standard fuel set by a directive are being ensured, the structure of the streamlining measures markedly differs from the original plans. The share of specific investment actions has substantially shrunk, mainly because if was not ensured on the part of suppliers.

The characteristic feature of our practices in streamlining the handling of fuels and energy is, to a certain extent, the fact that trifling measures predominate and some fundamental plans are being shelved because of a lack of investment means or because they are not ensured on the part of suppliers. A government decree has decided to peg investments to how economically metals, fuels and energy are handled.

Also convincing is the economic effectiveness, for example, of the streamlining program in metallurgy, where the costs of saving 1 ton of standard fuel (about Kcs 3,600) are 50 percent or more lower than the procurement price of coke or heating oils. It is evidently cheaper to invest in streamlining measures to save fuels and energy than to increase the extraction of fuels. A streamlining program must become the starting point for the creation of a plan, but it also must be ensured by the plan. However, we continue coming across the view that someone -- the center, the planning commission, the government -- must ensure the energy production. The basic intentions must certainly be centrally directed. In the Seventh 5-year Plan almost 40 percent of the overall investments are destined for industrial sectors to develop the fuel-energy base.

To fulfill the tasks determined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan and directly linked to the state goal-oriented program -- to streamline the consumption of fuels and energy -- one must demand consistent and systematic care from the ranking personnel of all levels of management. In this sense, however, one has to organize the creative activity of the working in the scientific-technical sphere in order to ensure and exceed the tasks aimed at conserving fuels and energy.

An important impetus in this respect is also the resolution of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. Exceeding the conservation of fuels and energy by 0.5 percent above the task determined by the state goal-oriented program No 2 means the realization in the national economy during the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of further streamlining actions representing a final saving of 2 million tons of standard fuel. This means that in individual years one will have to exceed the fulfillment of the tasks of the goal-oriented program by about a half-million tons of standard fuel annually. What is involved is an extraordinarily demanding task, the ensuring of which should become the business of all of us.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES HUSSITE CHURCH PATRIARCH

AU271224 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Appreciation on the Occasion of a Jubilee"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a letter of congratulations to Dr Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, on the occasion of a special jubilee, his 75th birthday. In the letter he expresses appreciation for his many years of efforts to create positive relations between the Czechoslovak socialist state and the Czechoslovak Hussite Church and for his untiring work at home and abroad and in the struggle for establishing just relations among nations. Yesterday the letter was presented to Dr Miroslav Novak by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, in the presence of Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium, and other personalities.

BRIEFS

CZECH HARVEST, SOWING -- As of 26 October, sugar beets remained to be gathered from less than 10,000 hectares in the Czech Socialist Republic, about 6.7 percent of the area under cultivation. By the same date, sugar refineries in the Czech Socialist Republic had procured more than 91 percent of the planned quantity of sugar beets, with the sugar content averaging 15.66 percent. Only 53 sugar refineries are in operation at present, owing to breakdowns that have put the Breclav and Syrovatka plants out of operation. Winter wheat has already been sown on 22,158 hectares more than planned, but sowing in South and West Bohemia continues. The harvest of grain corn has been completed on 94 percent of the planned area. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

ADN CRITICIZES THATCHER'S REMARKS IN BERLIN

LD292040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is visiting Bonn, regarded it as advisable to pay a visit to her garrison in West Berlin, accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Although, as everyone knows, West Berlin according to the four power agreement of 3 September 1971 neither belongs to the Federal Republic of Germany nor may be governed by it. The "strong words" of the iron lady can of course do nothing to change the reality which has been created since 13 August 1961 to protect peace and socialism from attempts to turn the GDR into a blood donor for the FRG.

She has overlooked the fact that the wall protects the freedom of GDR citizens against all the revanchist demands of the FRG and attacks against the GDR under the patronage of the occupation powers of West Berlin. In this way, as is also known in Great Britain, a decisive precondition for a stable situation in Europe was created. It not only guarantees the viability of West Berlin, but also [word indistinct] great significance for normal relations between West and East and/or East and West.

The fact that the British prime minister is visiting her garrison in West Berlin is her affair, but the fact that she is aided in her attacks on the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl and ruling Mayor of West Berlin Weizsaecker, is evidently an indication that following the change of government in Bonn there is to be a shift to the right on several points of emphasis.

Herr Kohl's presumption to speak for "all Germans" emphasizes once more that his politics contradict all reality.

It remains to be mentioned that the words of the British prime minister about humanity are totally out of place in view of the almost 4 million unemployed in Great Britain.

Whether the shrill noises at the wall will be of benefit to the West Berliners the future will show. Incidently, on the British Order of the Garter are written the words: "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense."

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS WEINBERGER PRESS CONFERENCE

DW291345 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense at a press conference defined his stance on the U.S. arms policy. Our correspondent in the United States, Horst Kaeubler, observed the conference in the Pentagon:

Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, held an impromptu press conference. The background was formed by the frank words that Leonid Brezhnev uttered about the highly dangerous course of U.S. foreign policy. No, Caspar Weinberger could not agree with Brezhnev's characterization that the Reagan administration pursues a policy of adventurism.

But then the boss of the Pentagon was bombarded with questions at the press conference, and what was heard from Mr Weinberger proves the sober assessment of U.S. foreign and military policies that Leonid Brezhnev made in Moscow. Weinberger categorically came out against the demand of the U.S. peace movement to agree on a controlled nuclear arms build-up stop between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Pentagon chief furthermore strictly rejected the idea to cut by even one cent the mammoth sum of $1.6 trillion for new nuclear programs in the next 5 years.

Addressing the press in Washington Weinberger repeated that the Reagan government intends to continue the course of remilitarization of the United States, regardless of all calls of alarm. The U.S. secretary of defense categorically demanded a course toward military advantages through the building of a new generation of nuclear weapons systems.

Washington reportedly claims to the allies as well as to the peace movement at home that it intends to negotiate in Geneva honestly on the reduction of nuclear weapons. Yet, isn't the doctrine of adventurous nuclear arms buildup, which the Pentagon chief outlined at the press conference, most grossly at odds with the search for constructive results of the negotiations for the purpose of putting a stop to the nuclear arms buildup? Isn't the United States itself in these hours the theater of growing concern about the very adventures course of Washington that Leonid Brezhnev termed so dangerous to peace on our globe?

It is the first time in U.S. history that a national referendum on war or peace was held in this country. On election day, 2 November, nine states and the District of Columbia -- one-third of the American constituency -- will vote on whether or not to halt the nuclear arms buildup. The publication of the pastoral letter by noted Catholic bishops of the United States to the 50 million Catholics of the country is regarded as veritably sensational. This pastoral letter, a first-rate political event in the U.S. church movement, demands that a nuclear arms buildup stop be agreed upon, that the United States deliver as solemn a declaration on the nonuse of nuclear weapons as that of the USSR, that the nuclear weapons arsenals be reduced, that the United States waive endeavors toward military superiority, that nuclear weapons experiments for the test of new nuclear weapons be banned.

At the very moment when Weinberger openly demands confrontation, 150 representatives of big U.S. corporations have announced that they will hold their annual conference in Moscow in the middle of next month so as to place the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union into the center. There are quite a few among these corporations which are victims of the sanctions against the socialist states. Are the developments of the past few hours here in Washington not expressive of growing political conflicts which make it evident that the Reagan administration is living in a world far away from reality?

MITTAG-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO 31 OCT

LD311416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1019 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 31 Oct (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for a visit which will last several days. He is accompanied by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Dr. Alexander Schalck, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Horst Brie, GDR ambassador to Japan, as well as other personages. Guenter Mittag and his entourage were cordially welcomed at the airport by Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and supervisory board chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation, and a number of representatives of Japanese industry.

PRESIDENT, DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT MIDDLE EAST

Losonczi Departs for Kuwait

LD310840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Report by correspondent Gabor Dombovari]

[Excerpts] The airplane with Pal Losonczi and his entourage on board took off at 0730. The president of the Presidential Council has been invited on an official visit by the amir of the State of Kuwait. The president of the Presidential Council has been accompanied on his journey by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Tibor Melega, deputy chairman of the Information Bureau.

Activities in Kuwait

LD312136 Budapest MIT in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, October 31 (MIT) -- From our special correspondent Denes Baracs [name as received]:

As has been reported, today Hungarian president Pal Losonczi and his suite arrived on three-day visit in Kuwait on the invitation of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. At the airport Pal Losonczi was welcomed by the amir, crown prince and prime minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah and several members of the Kuwait Government. Following a festive reception, the amir had brief talks with his guest. After another brief discussion, the amir bid farewell to Pal Losonczi. Today afternoon the Hungarian president held talks in the Salam Palace with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information. In the evening Pal Losonczi met representatives of the Hungarian colony in Kuwait at the Hungarian Embassy.

Czinege Visits Guinea-Bissau

LD302202 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- A Hungarian military delegation, led by Amry General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, ended its visit to Guinea-Bissau. The delegation was met by President Joao Bernardo Vieria, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, minister of defence and home affairs. The delegation left for Libya, the last station of the African trip.

Holds Talks in Libya

LD310846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The Hungarian military delegation under the leadership of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, which is on an African tour, is holding talks in Libya. Previously, the Hungarian military delegation was in Guinea-Bissau and the members of the delegation were received by the head of state.

NEPSAVA PRAISES POLISH TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

LD292104 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 39 (MTI) -- Friday's NEPSZAVA writes: "There is a basic question which has to be clarified now, at the start of the revival of union movement in Poland.

"When power was vested in the workers, that is, socialism was called into being, an old desire of the working people came true. It logically follows therefore that the workers' organizations, the trade unions, can never turn against this power. They can draw attention to mistakes, criticise faults, but they cannot ally themselves with forces bent on the overthrow of the power of workers. The organization which chooses that way gives up the right of the representation of the working class."

It is recalled in the article that the same stand was taken by Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) at the most recent plenary meeting of SZOT. He said that "Hungarian trade unions have never endorsed the suspension or outlawing of unions anywhere in the world. (Of course, a case of emergency can make such a step necessary). That is why we were satisfied to learn in early November that the Polish parliament had adopted a new trade union bill, which may open up new vistas for the development of a responsible trade union movement in Poland. We know that the Sejm's decision did not meet general approval either in Poland or elsewhere. However, it is strange that those who protested spoke out against the dissolution of 'Solidarity'. The bill tells in plain language that the dissolution order refers to all registered unions. Obviously, the class enemy welcomed efforts by 'Solidarity's' extremist leaders to undermine the power of workers. The class enemy regarded their efforts suitable for influencing not only the situation in Poland but also the union movements in other socialist countries."

The article draws attention to the fact that those who indeed feel responsibility for the future and the universal interests of workers did not protest against the new union bill. "The bill assures broad rights to the Polish union movement, and it opens up the way to its rival." The article recalls that the new union bill does include the right to strike as a last resort. However, strikes of a political character are banned. It adds that "all this postulates that the workers' state and the leading force of the working class, the party, do not pass resolutions that affect the working people without considering the opinion of trade unions. The new bill opens up the way for the formation of a genuine trade union movement, which is assured modern possibilities. Self-governing and independent trade unions can be established, which cannot be controlled by state administration and are independent from the agencies of public and economic administrations."

The bill stipulates that the unions will take part in the drafting of social and economic targets and may voice their opinions in various committees of the Sejm, the Council of State and its bodies, and they may voice their opinions about matters in their competence in the media. "All this proves that the new bill offers comprehensive possibilities for the newly-established trade union movement," writes NEPSZAVA.

On the general tasks of trade unions in countries where power belongs to the workers, SZOT Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar is quoted by NEPSZAVA as repeatedly saying that where power belongs to the workers, the relationship of the ruling party and the unions can indeed be -- in the form of a two-day road — a transmission belt. It is impossible for trade unions to confine themselves to transmitting the party's ideas, plans and will to the workers. They have to convey the masses' wishes and will to the party with same intensity. It is the Leninist theory of transmission, adjusted to the present circumstances."

In conclusion the article expresses the desire that in Poland that the newly-established trade union movement will play a decisive role in development and consolidation and the construction of socialism.

LAZAR WELCOMES BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ON ARRIVAL

LD011136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The Bulgarian head of government has arrived in Budapest. Grisha Filipov was received at Ferihegy Airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and several members of the government. Sofia newspapers stress that the talks are expected to focus on the question of economic cooperation.

JANUARY-AUGUST ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTED

WA291450 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 October 82 p 7

[Text] Gross output of socialist industry increased by 1.7 percent during the eight-month period which ended in August, compared to the same period last year. Within this period the output of state industry increased by 1.6 percent and that of cooperative industry by 4.4 percent. Manpower employed in industry declined and productivity improved. The extent of manpower reduction was 1.7 in state and 2.3 percent in cooperative industry, while the improvement of productivity was 3.4 percent in state and 6.9 percent in cooperative industry. At the end of August industrial manpower amounted to 1,533,000 which was 30,000 less than industrial manpower a year ago. Increase in output significantly above the average level of industrial growth occurred in the following: poultry and egg processing industry, 10.1 percent; synthetic material processing, 7.5 percent; oil and natural gas production, 7.4 percent; machine and equipment production, 6.6 percent and in aluminium metallurgy, 5.8 percent. On the other hand, performance in the following areas was below last year's level: canning industry, 9.2 percent; metal mass product industry, 6.1 percent; concrete element producing and rubber industries, 4.9 percent each. Production per capita increased the greatest extent, 6.8 percent, in the machine and equipment industry; by 5.9 percent in the communications and vacuum technological industry; and by 5.1 percent in handicrafts. Total sales at current prices by socialist industry amounted to 576.3 billion forints of which 120.8 billion were sales to wholesale and retail distributors and 113.8 billion to foreign trade.

In our foreign trade turnover at current prices, exports increased by 1.9 percent and imports by 0.6 percent. While ruble account exports increased by 5.9 percent and imports by 9.6 percent, non-ruble account exports and imports declined by 1.2 and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Investments by socialist organs at current prices were valued at 89.7 billion forints in the January-August period, 1.6 percent less than during the same period last year. State investments declined by 7.2 percent to 35.1 billion forints, but enterprise investments amounted to 54.6 billion forints, a 2.4 percent increase. Investors, in comparison with the same period last year, spent 2.9 percent more on domestically produced machines with 1.0 percent less on construction, 13.2 percent less on socialist and 4.4 percent less on non-socialist machine imports.

Contract construction declined by 2.6 percent at constant prices (within this the decline registered by construction enterprises was 3.0 and by joint companies involving construction enterprises, 3.9 percent) while output at construction co-ops edged up one percentage point. Improvement of productivity in construction was 2.1 percent on the average, 5.0 percent at co-ops. Total current expenditures for building projects were 53.6 billion forints, 39.1 billion forints worth of which was fully implemented during the period. Unfinished construction was valued at the level of 130 billion forints at the end of August. During the eight-month period 17,240 apartments were given over for use. This represents a 0.9 percent decline compared to last year. Work began on 24,957 new units which is an increase of 0.3 percent compared to last year's level of new starts. At the end of August 48,662 apartments were under construction.

Sales of agricultural commodities, state puchases, at constant prices increased by 6.0 percent, sales of crops, 9.4 percent, and those of live animals and processed animal products by 4.3 and 3.9 percent, respectively, as compared to the same period last year.

DAILY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PZPR CC RESOLUTIONS

Eighth Plenum

AU291330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Information on the Implementation of the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum, Drawn Up by the Central Committee Economic Department"]

[Excerpts] The eighth plenum debates, the proposals submitted by the problem teams, the plenum resolution and the tasks formulated by the Central Committee Secretariat for all party committees and organizations sought to intensify party work while implementing the ninth congress tasks of overcoming the crisis, implementing the economic reform and strengthening social justice. A majority of the proposals submitted at the eighth plenum has been implemented and their sponsors have been informed.

TRYBUNA LUDU published the first information on the state of the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution on 13 July 1982.

Last August the dynamic of industrial production showed an increase for the first time in 25 months. Compared with August 1981 this increase was still very small -- about 1 percent -- but it amounted to 7 percent compared with the production achieved in July 1982. Last September the trend toward increases was strengthened as attested to by the 4 percent increase in industrial production compared with September 1981. The gradual increase in industrial productivity throughout the 5 months, beginning with last May, is an important element of improvements in the economic management in enterprises.

The favorable trends in agriculture, especially in crop cultivation, should be regarded as positive features. Unfortunately, no tangible improvements have been registered as yet in animal production. Such improvements are a condition for increasing meat supplies to meet the needs of the market.

1. The Inspirational Role of Party Organizations in Overcoming the Crisis and Implementing the Economic Reform

Following the seventh and eight plenums, the PZPR committees and organizations undertook comprehensive political activities to implement the economic reform. Plenary sessions of many voivodship committees and their executives were devoted to these issues. Many party committees and organizations continue to inspire and control the managements of enterprises and their superior units.

Party organizations continue to politically support the enterprise teams for economic reform and the teams for analyzing costs and prices. Explanatory and training activities among party members and nonparty people are also continuing.

The party organizations promoting the activities in enterprises to familiarize as many workers as possible with the principles of new economic mechanisms do not adequately stress the close connection between the motivational systems and increased production and productivity. Party organizations should focus attention on these issues as soon as possible. Party committees and lecturers from voivodship committees and the Central Committee should give a helping hand to training activities.

II. Self-financing of Activities and Genuine Independence of Enterprises Are Important Tasks at the Present Stage of Implementing Economic Reform

The principle of enterprises' self-financing was introduced in the first 6 months of this year on the condition that money could be borrowed and that enterprises could sign contracts with the banks.

The enterprises unable to borrow money worked out last July and August their own programs for improving their economic management and almost all of them were able to sign loan contracts with the banks. The enterprise party organizations and committee have played and continue to play and important role in this. Thanks to the initiative and resolute activity of party organizations an to the support of urban and voivodship committees, it was possible to draw up within a brief period of time programs for improving economic management and to submit them for social and party consultations and approval.

III. Promoting Employee Self-Management Bodies in the Socialist Enterprise

In line with the eighth plenum resolution, party committees and basic organizations have made efforts to create conditions to revive the work of self-management bodies in state enterprises.

The past period has revealed the complicated nature of the process of reviving the activities of the work force's self-management bodies. The basic organizational problems of reviving such bodies depend on the evaluation and completion of the proposals submitted to the founding bodies, especially those on determining whether the election of these bodies and the working out and approval of their statutes are compatible with the appropriate law.

In initiating self-management activities, party organizations should pay more attention to the training of aktivs and to seeing that the law on self-management bodies of the work force in the state enterprise is correctly interpreted.

VII. Economic Cooperation With the USSR and Other Socialist Countries; Improved Payment Situation; Maritime Economy

Compared with the corresponding period last year, our exports to the socialist countries increased 11.2 percent in the first 8 months of this year, which attests to the fact that the bilateral and multilateral accords implemented within CEMA are being reliable observed and which helps to strengthen our position in the CEMA markets. The imports from the USSR continue to be implemented effectively. These imports help greatly reduce our supply difficulties.

New forms of CEMA cooperation which were initiated in 1981 have been intensified this year. They concern the so-called service processing of the raw mateterials and semi-finished products supplied to Poland by CEMA countries. This processing enables our industry to employ its production capacities. In addition, we obtain considerable income from exports.

CEMA countries, especially the USSR, will participate in completing some investments that have been stopped in our country. The costs borne in this connection by the countries concerned will be reimbursed out of the export of the products turned out by the plants so completed. Additional supplies of raw materials and components from CEMA countries continue to be implemented in line with mutual agreements. This enables us to curb our imports from the second payment area. [capitalist countries]

A number of measures have been taken to revive exports and to ensure a more favorable balance of payments. These measures should produce positive results in the form of increased exports, which -- given a rationalization of imports -- will help improve our balance of payments. The Western countries have stopped new loans for Poland and, at the same time, have suspended talks on rescheduling our payments due this year in connection with our debts guaranteed by the governments of the capitalist countries.

Information supplied to our society about our balance of payments has been improved.

The 5-year agreements signed with our main transit partners provide for a considerable increase in the rate of employing our merchant navy for transporting goods from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR up to 1985. However, this year's transit of goods through our ports continues to stay at last year's level, and the chances that we may implement the annual tasks stipulated by trade protocols are small.

The Polish merchant navy has increased the freight of goods between foreign ports by another 7 percent, because Polish foreign trade's demand for maritime transportation is still below the normal level. The interest of Polish shipyards in the construction of vessels for Polish shipowners has increased.

VIII. Industrial Production for Agriculture and Food Economy

A rapid and more extensive adaptation of our industries to meet the needs of farm and food production is an important task, on which a more rapid development of agriculture and food economy depends. The eighth plenum resolution has given priority to this task.

According to the evaluation of the ministry concerned with metallurgy and machine engineering industry, this year's production of farm machinery is taking place in 330 plants, which is 240 plants more than last year. The value of the farm equipment produced in the first 6 months of this year amounts to about Z19 billion, whereas the value of such production for the entire year amounts to Z35 billion. This means that 54.3 percent of the annual plan has been implemented. Although the production of spare parts has been doubled this year, the situation is still unsatisfactory.

XI. Observance of Laws; Raising Social Discipline; Struggle Against Profiteering

During the implementation of the eighth and ninth plenum resolutions, efforts have been intensified to strengthen socialist legality, to further stabilize life and to improve the law and order in the country.

On 26 May 1982 the Sejm passed among other laws the law on changing some rules of the penal code, the law of offenses and the law on the legal profession. On 16 September 1982 the Sejm passed among other laws the law on civil court costs and confirmed the decree on changes in the law on the regional labor courts and social insurance.

Recently the Sejm changed the law on combatting profiteering. The work on the draft laws relating to changes in the law on the system of the general courts and the Supreme Court are in an advanced stage.

Intensive work is continuing on the draft laws relating to the examination by the courts of cases concerning the labor law and social insurance, to changes in the law on fiscal offenses, in the pneal law and in the law on fines, to improvements in the management of state enterprises and to the liquidation of such enterprises. Proposals to modify the regulations on combatting mercenary favoritism, bribery and bad management have been worked out. The struggle against crime and social diseases has been stepped up.

The Sejm commissions are continuing intensive work to draw up the final texts of the bills on measures toward adults who refuse to work or study, on anti-alcoholic measures and on measures in the case of juveniles.

Measures have been taken to ensure the complete observance of law under the conditions of martial law, especially to ensure the development of correct policy in the case of summary proceedings against speculators, in the case of appeals against verdicts passed by the colleges for misdemeanors and in the case of labor contracts.

The information and publications relating to verdicts passed by the courts and the colleges for misdemeanors and to the preventive nature of such verdicts have improved. On 25 May 1982 the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers adopted the proposals on improving and developing the system of citizens' sociolegal education.

Ninth Plenum

AU291102 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Report on the Implementation of the Resolution of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Prepared by the Central Committee's Social-Professional Department"]

[Excerpts] In the first phase of the implementation of the resolution of the ninth plenum, party cells and organizations have concentrated mainly on programmatic and organizational work and on publicizing this plenum's achievements.

On 27 July 1982, the Central Committee Politburo adopted a "Schedule for Implementing the Tasks of Party Cells and Organizations Resulting From the Politburo Report and From the Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution." This schedule was then published in TRYBUNA LUDU and in other national dailies.

Based on the "schedule," PZPR voivodship committees have worked out plans for implementing the resolution of the ninth plenum and have supplemented these plans with initiatives arising from existing needs and from their own experiences. First level cells have undertaken similar actions.

For the first few days after the ninth plenum, conferences of party aktivs, meetings of members of the central party authorities and meetings of executive bodies of party cells and organizations at various levels were held. They were devoted to discussing the contents of the plenum and the tasks resulting from it.

Joint conferences of party aktivs and youth aktivs also took place, as a result of which cooperation goals between party cells and youth organizations were established as well as activities aimed at increasing the role played by socialist youth unions in the state's sociopolitical system and in the life of the entire young generation.

Meetings with young people on vacation helped promote the achievements of the ninth Central Committee plenum. Despite current difficulties, 2.1 million young people and children took part in this year's summer campaign, for which those running summer camps had guaranteed the right conditions, conditions necessary for proper recreation and educational work. The summer educational campaign led by socialist youth unions was also considerable in scope. 100,000 young people stayed at camps run by the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, 20,000 stayed at camps run by the Rural Youth Union, around 25,000 stayed at camps run by the Polish Socialist Students' Union and over 282,000 stayed at camps run by the Polish Scouts Association.

Many Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat members, ministers, party activists and lecturers, combatants and Polish Army officers and soldiers took part in meetings with the participants in the summer campaign.

The meetings with young people often took the form of a direct conversation on the country's most important matters, on the development of the international situation, on future prospects and on the work of the young generation. Young people made critical remarks about, among other things, the low effectiveness of the battle against speculation, cases of excessive and unjustified profiteering, and the administration's sluggish activity, especially as far as important problems of the young generation are concerned.

Party meetings held in schools, colleges, other educational institutions and in scientific and research establishments were especially important for promoting the achievements of the ninth plenum. Parents and representatives of parents' committees took part in many school meetings of party organizations.

A formula for a united educational front was discussed during the meetings, and attention was also drawn to the need to increase sociopolitical and historical knowledge among children and young people. A lot of time was devoted to problems on how to increase the role of primary party organizations among young people, how to improve internal party activity and how to organize party political work among teachers.

Cases where meetings were only of a formal nature were also noted, as well as cases of empty rhetoric and of failure to establish concrete tasks for party members. The way some meetings were run indicated that party instructors and teachers have a weak knowledge of the documents of the ninth plenum.

The Politburo evaluated the introductory phase of implementing the ninth plenum resolution on 13 September. It was said that despite the activities which had been undertaken and the high level of activity by party cells and youth movement bodies, the degree to which the achievements of the ninth plenum have been publicized and disseminated does not match the scale of resources and undertakings that have been used. Attention was also drawn to the decreased interest in problems connected with the ninth plenum, this decrease being evident in the mass media and in the activities of state administrative bodies. This decreased interest also occurs in the work of the party and youth organizations.

The Politburo recognized that the tendency to regard problems concerning the ninth plenum as a sort of campaign must be firmly opposed, and it recommended that a meeting of executive bodies of voivodship committees take place in September, with the task of appraising the way in which the resolution of this plenum has been implemented up to now. Recognizing that the stage of organizational work has been completed, the Politburo drew party cells' attention to the need to step up control activity and watch over the implementation of adopted programs and decisions.

The "schedule" for implementing the ninth plenum resolution which the Central Committee Politburo adopted contains 97 specific tasks, of which 32 are continuous ones, seven are subject to temporary analysis and the resk have deadlines by which they must be done. The following activities have been carried out during the three months following the ninth plenum:

1. Tasks Aimed at Giving New Life to and Enriching Young People's Ideological Life and Citizens' Education

The chief undertakings here concern promoting among young people the program of the ninth congress and the resolution of the ninth plenum as an expression of the consistent implementation of the congress' program and political line. An important feature of citizens' education is the initiatives aimed at creating the right conditions for young people to be active in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and at encouraging their activity in this movement. Reports have come in from many voivodships illustrating the activity of members of youth organizations in forming Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth bodies and illustrating their activity in these bodies. Youth committees of national rebirth have arisen in the Poznan District of Wilda, in Dabrowa Bialystocka and in the "Gazomet" plant in Rawicz. Similar initiatives have been observed in other cities, in rural areas, in work places, schools and colleges. Youth activists are being entrusted with responsible functions in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth more and more frequently. In the Waldbrzych voivodship, for example, six members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth occupy leadership posts in a citizens' committee of national rebirth, whereas the chairman of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth's provisional voivodship council in Krosno is an instructor from the Polish Scouts Association. Individual bodies are also joining the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, as well as members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish Socialist Students' Union and the Polish Scouts Association.

However, young people's participation in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth bodies is unsatisfactory, and it does not correspond to the needs and pssibilities that exist.

Many activities were concerned with increasing young people's sociopolitical knowledge. Problems of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the ninth plenum resolution were included in the curriculum of sociopolitical subjects taught, and this knowledge was also discussed during regional teachers' conferences. Suitable teaching material has been worked out by Central Committee departments and has been forwarded to PZPR voivodship committees and to youth organizations. Similar undertakings were described in the columns of the press. A great deal of attention was devoted to perpetuating internationalist solidarity with the forces of progress, peace and socialism in the world today, the battle for peace and disarmament and opposition to hostile influence on young people by centers of ideological subversion.

Evidence has arrived from many voivodships that young people have joined in the battle against various kinds of social pathology. For example, in the Walbrzych Voivodship, 11 antispeculation youth committees have arisen, a youth intervention bureau has been set up attached to the Ostroleka Voivodship administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and in Rzeszow youth organizations are conducting together with the Citizens' Militia energetic preventive activity among minors.

However, young people's activity in the battle against social pathology is not satisfactory everywhere. Criticism of the evil which occurs is not accompanied by active participation in removing the causes and effects of this evil, and unwillingness and lack of conviction occur as to the purpose of the activities that have been undertaken.

5. Tasks Concerning Party Work With Young People and Joint Activity With the Youth Movement

In accordance with the accepted decisions, voivodship committee executive bodies have carried out an appraisal of young people's participation in party organizations. Their participation in the party authorities was also appraised -- fewer young people take part in the work of these than the number of young people in the party.

Because of the unsatisfactory number of young people in the party, the principle has been adopted whereby representatives of socialist youth unions should be invited to take part in the work of executive bodies and in plenary meetings (for example in the Skierniewice Voivodship, chairmen of youth organizations are being invited to plenary meetings of all party cells.) Twenty-five representatives of the youth movement have been included as members of the voivodship committee problems commission, and 64 members of youth organizations have been accepted as members of local party cells.

In their plans of action since the ninth plenum, party committees have recommended party organizations to appraise their work with party candidate members and young party members. These appraisals are becoming an important topic in factory committee and primary party organization preparations for accountability meetings and conferences, and they form an integral part of any appraisal of internal party work.

In the analyses which have been made, criticism of the forms, methods and effects of party work up to now with candidate members and young party members predominates. The purely formal manner in which the party aktivs treat their duties toward young people, the general lack of interest in the way in which a person's candidacy for party membership proceeds and a lack of interest in the proper selection of party tasks are frequently pointed out.

Cooperation between socialist youth unions has really intensified. The national administration of the Rural Youth Union and that of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth have formed the idea of setting up a joint forum for coordinating the activity of the Polish youth movement. Suitable proposals in this matter are currently being examined by statutory bodies. Voivodship cells are also undertaking initiatives (a voivodship commission for joint activity by youth organizations is active in Ciechanow, and a voivodship youth organization council is active in Slupsk.)

Closer cooperation between socialist youth unions serves to increase their status and importance and to increase the amount of influence being exerted on wide groups of young people.

A council of ministers' youth affairs committee has been set up on in accordance with the ninth plenum's recommendations. It held its first meeting on 3 September. The Central Committee's Social-Professional Department has recommended that voivodship committees initiate and support similar undertakings in state administrative bodies.

A team has been set up to work out a general outline for the bill on young people as well as the methods and principles behind social consulations. With the active joint participation of youth organizations, this team is working according to the adopted schedule.

Instructions for party committees at all levels have been worked out, defining how they should maintain permanent contacts with youth organizations. These principles are in the final stage of consultation.

Success in implementing the resolution of the ninth plenum depends on party organizations and cells showing interest in it. Youth organizations also exert an important influence on the effectiveness of the undertakings that are being carried out. These organizations should monitor the way the resolution is being implemented on the one hand, and develop their own initiatives aimed at encouraging youth activity on the other.

PAP REPORTS 10TH PARTY PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

On Party Tasks

LD301340 Warsaw PAP in English 1152 GMT 30 Oct 82

["10th PUWP CC Plenum Resolution on Party Tasks (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct -- The PUWP Central Committee states that in spite of a difficult socio-economic situation and unfavourable external conditions progress is taking place in overcoming the crisis and introduction of the economic reform.

The Central Committee approves the report of the Political Bureau on key problems of the country's socio-economic development in the years 1983-1985.

As the principal aims of social policy the Central Committee regards:

A/ The nation's diet, creation of conditions for a lasting solution of the food problem in Poland. In the investment policy and deliveries of means of production for agriculture it is necessary to concentrate on directions which will promote intensification of production.

B/ Supplying the population with manufactured goods of daily use, restoration of market equilibrium. Rebuilding the market and suspending rationing is of key importance for restoring incentive for work. Growth of production for the market depends to a substantial degree on the factory crews. To help achieve this the party should develop active political work in enterprises and cooperatives.

The principles underlying the economic reform and the cost-effect analysis demand that prices fulfill an active role reflecting changes in costs of manufacture and market situation. At the same time, the state's pricing policy must take into account the effect of prices on the shaping of the population's material situation. In 1983, indispensable official increases of prices, especially on basic foodstuffs, should be kept down to a minimum.

It is necessary effectively to counteract the fixing of too high prices.

C/ halting the worsening of the housing situation and creating premises for its gradual improvement. The state will create conditions to stimulate the initiative of broad segments of the society aimed at developing housing construction, especially on the basis of funds and work contribution by the population.

E/ [letter as received] The policy of wages and incomes should observe the socialist principles of remuneration and also shield groups of population in the worst material situation. In meeting the social and cultural needs of employees, the role of enterprises is increasing.

Of great social significance is consistent implementation of the government programme of counteracting phenomena of profiteering and making fortunes on the crisis, everything that violates the principles of socialist justice.

The Central Committee states that the class character of the socialist state's social policy must be reflected in particular concern for the interests of the working class.

2. [Figure as received] Achievement of better iving conditions of the society and hastening the emergence from crisis depends on the expansion of production. This entails higher labour productivity, better utilization of production capacity, raw materials and components.

To increase production it is desireable to restore work on the 2nd and 3rd shift and also taking work on Saturdays.

3. The overcoming of crisis and development of the economy in the 1980's demands decisive improvement of the effectiveness of management, as well as structural changes designed better to satisfy the needs of the food economy, housing construction, of the home market and export.

The currect development of the economy is not feasible without a reinforcement of its weak links, especially such as transport and the power industry. These sectors demand indispensable outlays.

4. Of key importance for the rate of overcoming the crisis and the further economic development of Poland is economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The tightening of that cooperation within the framework of CMEA and its enrichment with new forms should be one of the basic guidelines for the economic policy reflected in the national plan and plans of the enterprises as well.

There is need for a more active utilization of the broad possibilities inherent in economic cooperation and trade exchange with developing countries.

The further development of economic relations with developed capitalist countries depends on discontinuation of restrictions and discrimination against Poland and on long-term solution to the question of payments convenient to both sides.

5. Implementation of the economic policy objectives should be served by the reformed system of management of the national economy. To date experience of the functioning of the economic reform points to the need for modification of some of its detailed solutions. Work started on that task should be completed soon.

Introduction of the enterprise incentive systems effectively stimulating growth of labor productivity, lowering of cost, saving of fuel, energy and materials, comprehensible for all employees, is the basic condition for proper functioning of the mechanisms of the economic reform.

7. [Figure as received] Central planning is the basic instrument of steering the economy. It is necessary to ensure its high effectiveness. Work on plans of the enterprises must aim at ensuring that they take into account to the maximum degree assumptions of the central plan.

Maritime Policy

LD312038 PAP Maritime Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] In accordance with the preannouncement we are transmitting the content of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution concerning the maritime policy of the state and tasks in that sphere.

Through the efforts of the public as a whole a maritime potential which counts in the economy of Poland and in the world has been created. Public socioeconomic policy in this sphere should strive to make the maritime economy a cohesive force which would be an important segment of the national economy. The PZPR Central Committee deems the submitted programmatic assumptions of maritime policy and directions for the development of the maritime economy as the appropriate guideline in defining tasks of the 80's within the framework of the national plan. The maritime economy of our country should serve:

-- to guarantee Polish interests in the international arena in the sphere of the exploitation of water reserves and those of oceans and seas.

-- to increase the participation of the maritime economy in the international distribution of labor, and especially to cooperate closer with maritime economies of other CEMA countries.

-- to utilize rationally existing production potential and the scientific and research potential of the maritime economy.

-- to harmoniously develop the coastal macroregion, in particular its sociotechnical infrastructure.

-- to increase the vocational and social activity of those people involved in the maritime economy.

-- the active participation and coresponsibility on the part of the younger generation in shaping the future of the maritime economy.

-- the ecological protection of Baltic waters and its coastline.

-- to ensure that the public has conditions for relaxation and recreation by the Baltic Sea.

-- to ensure such conditions for the maritime fisheries economy so that this field constitutes an integral part of the food economy and the program of the nation's diet. With this aim in view biological resources of the Polish fishing zone on the Baltic should be utilized to an optimum degree, access should be ensured to the fertile deep-sea fishing grounds through active economic cooperation and international policy. Effectiveness of fisheries should be improved and at the same time the catches should be better utilized.

-- the reconstruction and modernization of the Polish line and tramp fleet in respect to its size and structure adequately to the needs of foreign trade and the possibilities of export of services on the world sea transport market. Ships for the Polish fleet should be built above all at home shipyards.

-- the modernization and better utilization of the potential of the shipping industry and branches which cooperate with it in order to satisfy the needs of Polish ship operators and to maintain the position acquired in exports.

-- a better use of and modernization of the potential of the Polish repair shipyards to secure a high degree of technological readiness, proper maintenance of Polish ships and development of effective exports.

-- modernization and improvement of the functioning of the handling facilities of Polish sea ports with the view to adjusting them to the needs of the Fleet's foreign trade and transit. The development of the functioning of the inland transport network servicing ports.

-- the integration of research centered on the strategic goals of the maritime economy. In economic policy toward the maritime economy and in mechanisms employed in economic reform, especially as far as tax and credit solutions are concerned, we must create favorable conditions for the implementation of those tasks through a broader utilization of the principles of self-financing as adjusted to the specific needs of the maritime economy.

The maritime education of the public should be an important task. It must be implemented in the upbringing of youth, in recreation, tourism and sport. A special role in this sphere falls on the school system, youth and social organizations, including the maritime league and mass media. National culture must be enriched in ideas connected with the sea in the work of those people involved with the sea.

The Central Committee commits the Central Committee Secretariat to issue detailed guidelines concerning an intensification of the ideological and upbringing work among crews of Polish sea vessels.

The Central Committee sets up a maritime commission which will initiate further activities, analyze and make systematic assessments of the implementation of the assumptions of the state's maritime policy and directions of the development of maritime economy.

Trade Union Revival

LD301540 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

["PUWP CC's Stand on Revival of Trade Unions (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct -- The law adopted by the Sejm of the People's Republic has set in motion the process of reviving the labour movement.

The revival of trade unions referring to the 100-year-old tradition of the working class movement, to the hopes pinned on the August accords, unions defending the working people and the socialist system, is a great chance for our country that must not be wasted.

Trade unions are an indispensable link of the functioning of the socialist social system. The socio-political system in our country will neither be democratic nor efficient without unions that will be self-governing, independent of the administration, that will cooperate with the PUWP in defending the rights and the interest of all working people and in defending the socialist system.

The party guarantees lasting support to trade unions as a mass organization of working people in their struggle for social justice, rule of law and dignity of the working people.

Contradictions and conflicts may emerge between the state and economic administration. In such situations, the party will support the trade unions in seeking solutions that are correct and advantageous for the working class and the socialist state.

Being guided by Marxism-Leninism in performing its leading role, the party will base its relations with trade unions on the following principles:

-- Members of the PUWP and its authorities recognize and will protect independence of trade unions from the state and economic administration.

-- There is no relation of subordination or superiority between party units and authorities and the unions. Their common task is to create planes for cooperation in solving questions determining the working and living conditions of the working crews.

-- Secretaries of factory party committees are recommended not to combine top elective functions in the party organization with top posts in the union organizations.

-- Party resolutions on issues that also concern the activity of trade unions should take account of their opinions.

The Central Committee adopted the stand that the working people have the right to defend their economic and welfare interests in various forms envisaged by the trade union law.

The labour unions affiliate people with various convictions, philosophies of life, party and non-party persons, believers and non-believers on a voluntary basis. The reborn labour movement should shape a sense of the communtiy of interest of the working people and a conviction that these interests are convergent with the objectives of socialism.

The setting up of unions from scratch is a difficult and complex process. The party is aware that this can arouse hesitation and indecision in many milieux. That is why it fully confirms the principle that the working people themselves will determine the final shape of the reborn union movement. At the same time, the party will create conditions for political unity of the labour movement.

The new union movement must be open to all people of goodwill wishing to work for the socialist motherland and to continue attainments of constructive union currents existing in the past.

The Central Committee obligates party authorities and organizations to create political conditions for setting up and developing an independent and self-governing labour movement as an emerging genuine representation of the working people.

The Central Committee calls on all working people and on all members of the hitherto functioning unions to understand and support its stand.

JARUZELSKI CC ADDRESS CONCLUDING 10TH PLENUM

LD292318 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Closing Speech by W. Jaruzelski at 10th Plenum (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct. -- The 10th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of our party is one of the particularly momentous ones, of essential importance for the immediate and more distant future of our country, and above all its economy. It was a very active plenum at which all in all 152 comrades presented their opinions.

The assumptions of the plan of socio-economic development of the country in the years 1983-1985, which we have discussed, are the first work of this kind in the conditions of economic reform. This is a new experience.

The broad consultation which accompanies the creation of this draft emphasized once again the new and democratic methodology of work on the basic assumptions and programmes of actions. At the same time this should constitute a guarantee that the plan for 1983-1985 will be realistic and effective. Nevertheless we are awaiting further opinions on how to perfect it and how to complement it. We thus confirm invariably the need for a bold, creative approach to the final shaping, and above all the implementation of the plan, for the confirmation in life of its socialist social contents.

The discussion revealed a number of difficult, complex problems which this plan could not accentuate in full, and a number of expectations which it also could not and cannot meet. This is an extremely difficult dilemma. Being aware of and treating with full seriousness the great tasks in the sphere of agriculture and food economy, the housing construction, we see sharp and swollen problems existing also in other domains. Among them are the fuel and energy complex, maritime economy, and broadly conceived transport, chemistry, the light industry, and many, many others. In a nutshell, we are on a very tight budget. The point is to make this plan combine the needs of different branches and kinds of industries with the supreme goals of the entire national economy, so that it took into account all the complex determinants and interdependences.

Export is an extremely important problem. It did not find an adequately strong reflection in the course of our deliberations. In a sense, this is understandable. For we are burdened with the awareness of the profound weakness of the market and the ensuing socio-political consequences. But we must incessantly bear in mind the fact that there is a close correlation of the country's economic situation and the market situation with our export performance. Export is tantamount to the possibility to import, whereas the possibility to import makes possible production, which also means market supply.

The conception of the so-called open-ended plan was once fashionable. In practice this amounted to a voluntarist approach -- excessive credits, an investment craze, handouts of bad money. Today there is no more talk about the open-ended plan. It would be very desirable, however, to exceed it by increasing appropriately production for the home market and for export, with a corresponding growth of wages.

The present plenary meeting is of an economic character, so to say. But the party must be concerned above all with its social eloquence and social consequences. It is not our intention to point out in detail economic tasks. This is the task of appropriate organs. The party however defines its strategic proportions. It does so taking into account the supreme overall social aims, the needs of the working people, of the working class.

The party therefore sees economic problems from the angle of social justice, in class perspective. It also defines and exacts responsibility of party men filling executive positions for implementation of tasks laid down by the plan.

In spite of certain improvement visible in our economy, hopes for overcoming the crisis have not yet reached social consciousness. This is so because the day-to-day hardships have not eased markedly. Most drastically this is reflected by shortages in market supplies. The growth of prices is also painfully experienced.

A large part of the world is grappling with inflation today. In our country it occurs side by side with shortage of the basic marketables, undermines the road to stabilization, discourages work productivity and opens up opportunities for speculators. Against this background, we are reverting today with special attention to the assumptions of the economic reform. It assumes creation of conditions conducive to good and effective work of enterprises operating according to the principles of self-financing. In working out the incentive system care was taken to emphasize the interdependence between better effects of management and growth of wages. This system should compel the enterprise to lower its operational costs, make rational use of labour resources, and should generate powerful incentives for rational growth of production.

In the first stage of implementing the reform, these hopes have not materialized fully. In the hierarchy of public expectations, this very matter -- prices and living conditions -- occupies the top place.

People are anxious, despite the fact that we are constantly stressing that it was not the reform that brought about the crisis -- it only laid it bare -- and that while consistently continuing the implementation of the reform, we will take even greater care of the needs of the working people and see to it that they are not made to shoulder the consequences of inefficient operation and monopolistic position of some manufacturers.

We were preparing the reform so to speak on the march, under enemy fire, under pressure of nervous people. Thus it is not surprising that it should have some imperfections.

It is the most thorough-going and boldest reconstruction to date of our economic system. Only the naive could expect miracles. Hostile rumours and foreign radio stations are drumming round-the-clock that the reform has failed. For them everything in People's Poland has always been bad, wrong and misconceived.

The reform calls for supplements and modifications. It will take time until its beneficial effects will make themselves fully felt. It is true that there is still a lot of resistance, just as there are frequent instances of helplessness and conservatism. These phenomena must be overcome, step by step. There is no other way. It is here that the party has a special role to play. Let every one who has a good and gold idea bring it to the party committee and let him be sure that the party will be his ally.

By the nature of things, the growth of prices triggers increased expectations for wage increases. These problems are tackled by the Political Bureau report. But I wish to inform the Central Committee that over the recent months there has been an accelerated growth rate of wages in enterprises, a tangible improvement in this field. This growth of wages, however, this year still, and even more so next year, should spur the growth rate of production. This is a fundamental matter.

Party governing bodies and organisations, the economic administration and self-managements should take a close look at and demand from the managerial cadres in enterprises that the incentive and wages systems brought into operation within the economic reform are used for raising labour productivity and growth of production.

There are other matters too which demand reflection and changes. The reform, by making enterprises self-dependent, does democratize in a way relations between sub-contractors. But it also happens that it helps to anarchize these relations.

Many speakers drew attention to over-employment in state and economic administration. This assertion is surely not without substance. But one cannot fail to notice that as implementation of the economic reform gains momentum progress in this field also takes place. This year alone in central administration employment was cut by about 8 per cent. And by about 35 percent in the so-called branch ministries. This trend resulting from the necessity to make tasks of the administration fit in with the new principles of functioning of the economy will be continued. Also employment in economic administration fell substantially following liquidation of amalgamated industry boards. The present associations employ between them no more than third of workers formerly employed in the "amalgamations."

The disturbing thing, however, is that the number of office staff in some enterprises is growing. State bodies have no former powers to interfere with the pattern of employment in independent and self-managing enterprises. There is no other way to solve this problem but its tackling by employee self-managements and managements of factories. We expect that in the neareast future each enterprise will carry out an analysis of organisation and structure of its workforce. This should bring about an essential improvement in the proportion of workers directly involved in production process to the other groups of employees. This will also be an important task for party authorities and organizations and will be a measure of their maturity and influence on situation in a factory.

While speaking of the process of the socialist renewal, worth mentioning is the recently concluded 8th congress of Polish engineers and technicians.

We have an enormous scientific and research potential in this country. The outlays destined for research and development amount to over 40,000 million zlotys annually. This enormous intellectual potential and not a minor material one are not, unfortunately, fully used.

The present economic situation compels us to make structural changes in industry and thus in the sphere of scientific and technological progress. Efforts must be and will be increased towards increasing the effectiveness of research and development work. We are considering at present how to streamline the system of controlling progress in science and technology.

It is necessary to overcome the barriers which still separate the authors of new technology from its applications, from industry. The economic reform creates and carries a number of innovative solutions in this respect. Organizational structures, economic and tax mechanisms which we are planning for 1983 should finally overcome the anxiety and distrust of some circles of the technical spheres.

As compared with last year, an improvement in the food supplies system has taken place. Shortly the government will carefully analyse indispensable conditions for a gradual departure in 1983 from the rationing of some articles. Present efforts are being made to ensure larger supplies of commodities in December, the peak of the Christmas shopping season.

We must and we shall do everything we can to ease and gradually eliminate the burden of maintaining families. This year more and more households considerably increased their self-sufficiency as regards foodstuffs. This concerns, among others, small peasant-workers' households, farm workers' small holdings and workers' gardening allotments.

The swollen problem of supplies of working and protective shoes and clothing for the crews was raised during the discussion. An operational programme has been worked out with a view to improving the situation in this respect. Nonetheless, shortages -- very acute ones in some kinds of articles -- continue to exist. They are caused mainly by the limited production of textiles and knitwear, as well as rubber shoes,resulting, among other things, from shorter working weeks. Various actions both in the sphere of production and imports will be undertaken in order to improve the situation in this respect.

In all discussions the problem of socialist social justice is manifestly present. Sensitive to its observance, also the people who are often ill-disposed to our social system think in terms of social justice. They are unaware how deeply the socialists principles have become entrenched even in their own consciousness. This is a heartening fact. For in reality the postulate of social justice and its observance are possible only under socialism. Capitalism feels no qualms about the extremes of poverty and wealth. Thus the sharp focus of public perception of the principles' of social justice is an expression of the power of the socialist ideals, it is our victory.

At the same time we must be fully aware how important this postulate is, how consistently we must still struggle for its implementation. It has become even more crucial especially now. On the one hand, this is due to the known difficulties and shortages. On the other, this is connected with the fact that small-scale private production, crafts and shops have entered our economic life on a scale larger than before. We assume a durable character of this sector. Our neighbours in the GDR have been doing this for years to their benefit. The state has no need to take care of every restaurant, every workshop, every haberdashery shop. People who operate in this sector have the right to a good income if they work harder and longer hours than others, if they take a certain risk. But there has to be clarity on that matter. The state will not accept a creeping restoration of private ownership.

In Poland, the interest of the workers and their moral norms must be of overriding importance. The workers must have no doubts that [words indistinct] the ruling class. Also Polish peasants must feel that their toil is respected and recognized. Therefore it is imperative, as far as these matters are concerned, that, on the one hand, social opinion continues to act and exert pressure, and on the other, all mechanisms function properly.

It is in this domain that fiscal policy must be improved, and we are acting towards this objective. It must exact proper proportions of incomes and work out suitable forms of conducting such activity. This also applies to Polonian enterprises. The point is to ensure that all enterprises which can help improve services, enrich the market and relieve industry be allowed to function undisturbed and honestly, and earn decent profits, but at the same time it is necessary to counteract and, wherever necessary, resolutely liquidate everything which transgresses the binding principles in the socialist state.

In this context, a few words about profiteering. Combat of profiteering is in our times also a political struggle. In the dramatic years of defence of Soviet power, Lenin saw profiteering as a phenomenon equal to counter-revolutionary threat. In our conditions it does not have the same scale nor acuity, but the harmfulness of profiteering must and will be constantly seen and fully recognized in our practical action.

The comrades said rightly that there exist vast reserves in our economy to be found everywhere, lying as they are within the arm's reach.

But the reform will not remedy everything. Its mechanisms are no perpetuum mobile. After all, that which among other things sets socialism apart from capitalism is that not only the mechanism of economic pressure and, most notably, not unemployment, but the human factor and man's consciouness have such a tremendous role to play.

The reform should change our economy but it should also in proper measure help to change the mentality of men. This is a much more difficult and long-lasting process. The party should reveal reserves both in the material sphere and in that of human labour.

On the economic plane a sharp class struggle [words indistinct] subversive propaganda is trying to teach that our programme has collapsed, the economy is tumbling down and we are facing total destruction. This propaganda trend becomes increasingly aggressive as it [passage indistinct].

There is also an obsessive allegation suggesting that the reform process in our country was held up and we are reverting to the period from before [word indistinct] of the 1950s. Those who spread such views appear to have forgotten that people who live in Poland can find out for themselves by their own experience what the situation is really like. They can see that the economic reform is gaining momentum at an unprecedented scale, in spite of immense obstacles and various weaknesses of which we are speaking openly, hiding nothing, and which is also stated clearly in the recently published report on implementation of the economic reform.

At today's plenum the Central Committee has come out resolutely in support of continuation of the reform and, at the same time, for introduction of indispensable modifications which will strengthen its effectiveness-oriented direction and socialist character. We shall consistently put into effect these decisions. In a year's time or two they will bear fruit in the shape of a better economic order in Poland in which the values of the socialist society will be closely intertwined with high effectiveness of management.

The adversary is also resorting increasingly often to misinformation and rumours calculated to whip up social fever, stir nervousness in the market and disrupt economic life.

We must note with full appreciation the posture of the Polish society, the overwhelming majority of which does not let itself be provoked by actions of this kind. On this occasion I would like to confirm that no price rises for basic foodstuffs will be introduced this year. This does not concern only those articles which are always and everywhere sold at seasonal prices, like vegetables, fruit, eggs and [word indistinct] produce.

We do not want and will not take the society by surprise. At the same time, however, we cannot pursue the practices of buying social peace with an economically abnormal freeze of [word indistinct] and the consequent accumulation of contradictions in the state's economic system.

We shall instead honestly inform the society about the state of our economy and its prospects. If the need arises to increase official prices then we shall communicate such intentions in advance, and we shall consult such moves.

Socialist Poland is in the centre of a particularly [words indistinct] on the party of imperialist circles. Reactionary forces in some Western countries react with a particular relentlessness to the fact that at the very last moment they missed the chance of a windfall in the form of the collapse of a socialist state, that their schemings have been thwarted, that they failed to make a Trojan horse out of Poland.

The wheel of history does not turn back. What is then left, apart from sanctions? A propaganda gutter. A contemporary [passage indistinct] against their own country.

President Reagan has made the final decision on suspension of the most favoured nation status. [Words indistinct] that and it was must a formal act. However, Poland is not the state of Texas. Poland will not let herself be locked up in a reservation like Indians, and will always be open to the world. Nonetheless, in the situation which has arisen, we will limit American activeness on Poland's territory. These will be our restrictions, applied by the sovereign Polish state.

It will not prove possible, of course, to maintain for a longer term the peculiar siege of Poland effected through economic pressure and propaganda aggression. It will come to an end, just like various other blockades and sanctions did. [Words indistinct] to Poland was prohibited included even medical x-ray equipment. This happened at a time when Poland, throughout the years of occupation, recorded so many cases of tuberculosis and other very serious [word indistinct]. A part of the society [word indistinct] yet does not have a clear picture of the instrumental [words indistinct]. The most tragic thing is the fact that more than once in the past various false friends of our nation tried to use Poland as a playing card. "Poland is good for everything" -- for growing unemployment, for the gas pipeline, for disciplining Western Europe by the United States, for stepping up the arms race, for Lebanon , for El Salvador, and for Falklands-Malvinas. We shall wait and see what other ends Poland can still be used.

One of the fashionable charges made every now and then against us is that we act along so-called directives from Moscow, that everything is the result of Moscow's interference. This is an old song. We have our own brains, make our own decisions, apply our own solutions and implement them with our own forces which -- as counterrevolution could see more than once -- are by no means small.

Basing on the universal principles of socialism, taking advantage of the fraternal socialist countries, we are solving our problems independently, in an original and creative way. We have numerous peculiarities resulting from historical and contemporary conditions and needs. And what do we get from Moscow? In fact, we encounter "interference", but this consists in respect, understanding and confidence in our ways. Even in the worst times, when Soviet graves were desecrated, when anti-Soviet propaganda was rampant -- increased supplies of goods poured into our country, for which we had no money to pay. And we still need that kind of "interference", that great assistance. There is a chance for a continuation, for development of our cooperation and Soviet assistance. I shall shortly ask Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership for a further kind "approach" towards our difficult situation.

A matter which must be borne in mind constantly and ever is the security of Poland, and guaranteeing of the border on the Odra and Lusatian Nysa. Today we must look at this problem in a keener way. This is because of the unfavourably shaping world situation, including the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany. The threat to peace is not an artificially invoked bogey, it is a reality. Membership of the community of socialist states, the defensive Warsaw Treaty Organisation gives us the feeling of security, so priceless in the present period when we must struggle with enormous domestic difficulties.

Very shortly we will be celecrating the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not far away. Our party, the Polish society will give testimony to their understanding of the historic and contemporary values of our alliance and friendship.

The opposition had in fact no positive programme before December 13, 1981, and it has not had it after that date. It has been making the same fundamental errors of underestimating the wisdom of our nation and the power of the authorities. It plays a game of sorts, and plays va banque [for broke]. This is not, unfortunately, a game of chess. The entire society suffers because of this game, and so does the country's prestige, and so does Poland.

There are still very many difficult tasks ahead of us. In the light of the approaching year-end the promised possibility of suspension or lifting the martial law is becoming topical. November and the beginning of December will show to what extent this will be possible.

Subversive foreign centres and the antisocialist underground have announced and made calls for actions hitting out at the national economy, undermining the process of normalization. It seems there has been enough proof that adventurous [words indistinct] no change of succeeding. The saddest thing is, however, that all such excesses spread anxiety, get on people's nerves, make agreement more difficult and delay the pulling out of the crisis.

It depends on the working class and the working people what decisions the Military Council for National Redemption and the People's power will be able to take, what they will be able to do out of the sense of responsibility for security, and [word indistinct] in the state and the society. I will repeat what I have said on many occasions: The duration of martial law will be determined by the situation, and the situation is determined by people. I take the liberty to appeal, on authorization of the Central Committee, to the working people, to all citizens of People's Poland for a mature, responsible, patriotic decision.

Following along this route, I want to emphasize the great cause of agreement. A valuable Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is being born. We must treat it with utmost seriousness. Its genuine, all-national character must be approached with utmost honesty. Only then will it fulfill its historic role.

The road to agreement must be continuously [words indistinct] the party line remains unchanged. It is the line of struggle against the enemy, with a simultaneous winning of understanding in the society, seeking agreement with all the people of good, patriotic will. The durability and consistency of this line is our political and moral capital, the basis factor of our credibility.

A sharp class struggle is being waged, and clarity and precision is necessary in it. I do not think that in this struggle we have made some deviations of broader consequences [words indistinct] our martial law is exceptionally moderate. Of course, it would be conceitful of us if we considered everything as perfect and good. Certainly there have been and are definite facts incompatible with our line. Cases of simplified assessments, taking revenge, exploiting opportunities. When a struggle is on then also punches thrown blindly occur. That is why it is an order of socialist humanism that if anyone was harmed and pushed away then the wrong must be repaired, proper conclusions drawn and the repetition of errors prevented.

There will be no leniency for enemies in Poland. But also there will be no second-class citizens -- this is our cardinal principle. That is why it is so important to win back people who are mistaken, confused, deluded, and especially to win most broadly the hearts and minds of youth.

Self-governments and trade unions will undoubtedly become a broad platform and valuable lever in the struggle for the principles of justice and at the same time rational use of national resources. Discrepancies and conflicts should be relieved and removed on this plane, and the roads to restoring normal socio-economic life in our country consolidated. The initiated process of rebirth of self-governments and trade unions is of enor[illegible]s weight. It must be an authentic activity.

There are still quite a few issues which separate the society from the authorities. Their organs, administration, must preserve the sense of their ancillary character vis a vis the society and at the same time be an energetic and resolute executor of order, discipline and combat against abuse of one's position for the pursuit of his private interests.

Life is hard on people. Offices, various centres of public utility are there to facilitate life. In this respect the situation in our country continue to present rather unfavourable picture. Complaints are coming against incompetence, insensivity, bureaucracy. The elevation of people from the role of supplicants to the rank of those whose problems are attended to in a kind, cultural and respectful manner -- this is one of the fundamental conditions to improve social climate. This is where the party, all its committees and organizations have a great, enormous role to play.

Our plenum was businesslike, critical and at the same time optimistic. For it has shown that we know what to do and know how to do it. Pessimism would be the most dangerous thing, pessimism that our enemy is trying to implant in us in order to throw people into apathy, lack of confidence, to paralyse actions. It was said once that "they" would not manage to reconstruct Warsaw even in a hundred years, that "they" would never develop the Western territories. It was even said that "the Polish goose would choke with that stuffing", that a backward, ravaged and blood-drained country will not make the civilizational leap to modernity. It did succeed and it was done quite quickly, too.

Over the post-war period Poland's population has grown by 12 million. This increase alone is higher than the total population of many European countries. The reconstruction from war destruction took a quarter of a century.

Yet we did survive, and we got through the most difficult phase of industrialization. We shall go through this time as well.

The causes of the crises must be seen in their right proportions. So should be its internal contents. During the last 10 months we come a long way. We have marched forward.

This is proof that in spite of all these difficulties we can do very much. This also shows that socialism has strong roots, that people's power is effective and the party, although weakened, is still the driving force, the architect of socialist renewal and progress along the path of development of socialist Poland.

Let us repeat once more that at last the economy has inched forward although this is still no reason for optimism. The difficulties are immense. But we must perceive the direction, trend and tendencies. The crisis will end after all. The three-year plan drafted with the needs of the working people in mind holds out a real prospect. But we must also remember that although there is still so much evil things in evidence, there are millions of honest, modest and hard-working people and fervent patriots. It is thanks to these people that Poland lives on, is shaking off the crisis and is confident of its future.

It is impossible to fulfil these great tasks which face the country without full renascence and activeness of the party. The party -- as we say -- must not remain as it were if it is to stay the same. The question is how far we have advanced along this road? Are we fruitful to the line of the 9th congress?

It seems, dear comrades, that we are still at the beginning of the road. The layers of mistrust are still deep. But I think that we have made the first real steps on the road, and this is most important. We cannot abandon this road.

The leading role of the party will be determined above all by the posture of its members and also by whether the party is able to inspire constructive undertakings, observe in daily practice the principles of justice and public good, which is tantamount to the interest of the socialist Poland.

PZPR DEFINES STANCE ON TRADE UNION REBIRTH

LD292144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] PAP has published an article defining the stance of the PZPR Central Committee concerning the rebirth of trade unions. The opening part states that the law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic started the process of rebirth of the trade union movement. Trade unions constitute a necessary link in the functioning of the socialist social system. Without trade unions which are self-governing and independent from the administration and which will cooperate with the party to defend the rights and interests of the working people as a whole and to defend the socialist political system, the sociopolitical system in our country will be neither democratic nor efficient.

Correct relations between the party and trade unions are of major significance in the rebirth of an active trade union movement and, in the future, in preventing trends and deformations which mar the functioning of the party, the trade unions and the state. The Central Committee states, among other things, that Poland needs the initiative and participation of trade unions in overcoming the economic and sociopolitical crisis, and in implementing the economic reform, in strengthening self-managements of work forces and local self-governments.

At present, the participation of trade unions in exercising control over the just distribution of incomes and goods, in combating profiteering and manifestations of social pathology, is also of major significance in accordance with their lawful and statutory competence.

The party will be creating the conditions necessary for trade unions to exercise their rights and, together with them, it will resolutely combat all manifestations of bureaucratic attitudes on the part of the state and of the economic administration toward working people.

The party, guided by a desire to fulfill its leading role in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, will base its relations with trade unions on the following principles:

Party members and echelons recognize and will protect the independence of the trade unions from the state and economic administration.

There are no relations of subordination or superiority between the party organizations and echelons and the unions since the common goal is the creation of a platform for joint action in the resolution of matters decisive for the conditions of employment and the existence of the work forces.

Secretaries of works committees in primary party organizations and in branch party organizations are instructed not to combine leading functions in party organizations and echelons with leading posts in the trade union organizations and echelons.

Party resolutions on matters which are also within the scope of the trade union must take trade union views into account.

The Central Committee recognizes that the working people have the right to defend their economic and social interests in various ways, as envisaged in the trade unions bill.

On a voluntary basis, these unions are to affiliate people who hold various views and weltanschauungs -- party members, nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers. It is in the interest of the working people to unite and act jointly on the basis of constitutional principles and of the program for socialist renewal, which are preconditions for the prosperious development of the country.

The reborn trade union movement should encourage a sense of the common interest among working people, and a conviction about the concurrence of their interests with the goals of socialism.

The Central Committee pledges the party echelons and organizations to create political conditions for the emergence and development of an independent and self-governing trade union movement as a formative and authentic representation of the working people.

The Central Committee appeals to all working people, to all members of the hitherto active trade unions, to understand and support its stance.

WARSAW REPORTS TRADE UNION REGISTRATION FIGURES

LD291904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Justice press spokesman reports that further requests for the registration of trade unions are being submitted to voivodship courts. In the course of the first 17 days of the law being in force, that is from 11 to 28 October, a total of 554 requests were submitted. The greatest number of requests, 223, were submitted to the voidodship court in Katowice; 81 in Bydgoszcz; 43 in Bielsko Biala; 37 in Tarnobrzeg; and 20 in Radom.

LIQUIDATION OF SOLIDARITY ASSETS INITIATED

LD301450 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson]

[Text] The Polish Government took the first steps yesterday towards liquidating the independent trade union Solidarity's assets and redistributing them among the new "company" unions it plans to set up.

The trade unions minister was ordered to draft a decree legalizing repossession of Solidarity's offices and property. Before martial law was imposed Solidarity had well-equipped headquarters in all Polish cities. Much of the property, including presses and cars, was either given by or bought with money from Western trade unions. Their contributions will now be passed to the new factory-based unions that the government is establishing as a supposedly safe political alternative to larger national unions.

The attempts to bury Solidarity are being matched by a tougher line with the United States. In a first reaction to new American sanctions the government banned a magazine circulated by the American Embassy and indicated that approval for Poles to take up American scholarships would be more difficult to obtain in future.

Hard Liners Unappeased

There were hints, too, that diplomatic relations with the United States would be formally down-graded. Approval of a new American ambassador might not be forthcoming, and there would be no replacement of the Polish ambassador in Washington, Mr Spasowski, who defected last December.

Such moves do not appear to have appeased the hard liners in the Polish communist party, who see too little ideological content in Gen Jaruzelski's policies.

A letter written by a former Politburo member Tadeusz Grabski, which is now circulating among party cadres, claims that the party is dying and needs to be purged to restore its Marxist-Leninist character. It calls for force to be used against counter-revolutionaries and criticises the government for having excessively good relations with the church. The letter claims that the church is becoming too powerful and that there is a possibility of it becoming an opposition party.

Gen Jaruzelski is attacked for not having answered the hopes of the nation during 10 months of martial law. The opposition had been able to create a "strong clandestine structure" and there was a danger of an explosion caused by frustration over poor living conditions.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS SURRENDER TO MILITIA

KPN Political Council Member

LD291752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bronislawa Nina Milewska, former member of the Political Council of the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] employed in the intervention department of the former regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk, has reported to the voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters in Gdansk. She has been in hiding since 13 December last year. After submitting the appropriate explanations she was released.

Gdansk Works Commission Official

LD310013 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] (Bogdan Zadziuszko), a former member of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the Gdansk Voivodship domestic trade enterprise, has reported to the Citizens' Militia headquarters in Gdansk. He has been in hiding since December 1981. After answering questions he was released.

MEN ARRESTED, SENTENCED FOR ANTISTATE LEAFLETS

LD291428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Krakow Voivodship garrison prosecutor's office, acting on the proposal of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Bielsko Biala, has launched an investigation and placed under temporary arrest 21-year-old Leszek W., an employee of the Polish Motor Transportation [PKS] Department in Oswiecim. He is suspected of writing, making and distributing leaflets in Oswiecim, Chelmek and Bielsko Biala whose contents strike at the interests of our homeland. Duplicating equipment and finished leaflets have been confiscated at Leszek W.'s home.

The Bielsko Biala Voivodship court has examined under summary procedure a case against 22-year-old (Wladyslaw Bircz) and 23-year-old (Kazimierz Jasernik). They were charged with writing inscriptions [napisy i rysunki] and drawings whose contents strike at the interests of the state on 1 October in (Sopotnia Mala) in Jelesnia parish. The court has found both men guilty of the deeds of which they were accused and has sentenced each of them to 3 years in prison and 2 years depriation of public rights.

COURTS IMPOSE SENTENCES, ENTERPRISES PENALIZED

Former Officials Sentenced

LD291938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Justice has reported on court proceedings against people who formerly held key posts. By 25 October, 124 cases against 331 people have been put under supervision of the Ministry of Justice. Sentences have been passed in 75 cases against 146 people. Among those tried up to 25 October are three former ministers -- Adam Glazur, Franciszek Kaim, Jan Kulpinski; former chairman of the Main Customs Office, Eugeniusz Dostojewski; two former deputy ministers, Eugeniusz Pacia and Janusz Szotek.

The prosecutor has lodged an appeal with regard to Szotek. Former voivodas Stanislaw Radosz of Leszno, Andrzej Sliwinski of Pila, Henryk Stachowiak of Opole, Jozef Stanski of Kielce, have been sentenced. Former voivodas Wladyslaw Bodek of Tarnobrzeg, Jan Przytarski of Torun, Stanislaw Cozas of Poznan and Jan Stepien of Slupsk have been acquitted.

Among those sentenced are six former deputy voivodas, seven former secretaries of party voivodship committees, two directors of voivodship committee departments, five secretaries of municipal and voivodship committees, and 16 mayors or deputy mayors of towns, and parish executive officers.

Henryk Rechowicz, former rector of the Silesian university, and Czeclaw Wojtera, Sejm deputy during the last term, have been sentenced.

The full text of the Ministry of Justice communique will be published in the press.

Gierek's Son Indicted

NC301301 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Jerzy Gierek, the 40-year-old younger son of former Polish communist party First Secretary Edward Gierek, has been indicted by a court in Czestochowa (central Poland) on charges of breach of trust, the magazine PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY reported today.

He was accused of having deprived "a state enterprise" that was building a second residence for him of 2.5 million zlotys (about 28,000 dollars).

The magazine said legal authorities had seized two cars belonging to Mr Gierek and his wife as well as jewelry and furniture.

Enterprises' Power Withdrawn

LD292002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The prices office has announced that the power to determine negotiated prices have been withdrawn from the following enterprises, which have exploited their monopoly position and, by overpricing, gained excessive and unjustified profits:

The Polfa pharmaecutical works in Lodz; the paper and pulp works in Swiecie on the Vistula; the cast iron foundry in [name indistinct] in Szczecin Voivodship, the Trawena knitting industry works in Trawniki; the Mera-Tapal precision equipment works in Swidnica; the communal construction components manufacturing enterprise in Bydgoszcz; the Polem-Kostuchna wire and electrical installation equipment works in Katowice; and from the following work cooperatives: Estetyka in Warsaw, Pinnochio in Sulejowek near Warsaw, and Barwa in Ciechanow.

In all cases the overpricing was aimed at converting bad management, and unjustified rises in costs. The decisions made by the prices office were preceded by inspections and recommendations for changes which, however, were not introduced by these works.

TADEUSZ GRABSKI ATTACKS JARUZELSKI POLICY

PM011213 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct/1 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Guetta report: "General Jaruzelski's Policy Is Strongly Criticized in 'Orthodox' Party Circles"]

[Excerpts] General Jaruzelski, already faced with continuing militancy among the workers and an economic crisis to which nobody can see an end, has just suffered an outright attack from the Polish apparatus' most dogmatic sectors.

Indeed, in an open letter addressed to his grassroots organizations, the text of which was being handed round at the Central Committee meeting last Wednesday and Thursday, former Politburo member Tadeusz Grabski expressed the view that the party is "moribund," that the atmosphere in Poland is "explosive" and that "the threat against which the country was safeguarded by the proclamation of martial law has reemerged with renewed and incomparably greater force."

On the eve of his departure for East Berlin where, according to rumors, he is to become Poland's ambassador, he has thus chosen to make his mark and to do so in a striking way. His diatribe comprises three main criticisms: 1.) "The counterrevolutionary forces have not been defeated but, instead, have succeeded in creating powerful clandestine structures capable of threatening the state's security." 2.) "The party has not been rebuilt but, instead, has entered a state of deep stagnation and progressive atrophy." 3. "No practical economic program has been drawn up"; attention has "merely been concentrated on introducing the economic reform," and that has had the effect of causing "a violent deterioration in workers' living standards and the start of a process of impoverishing society."

"I observe," Mr Grabski first says, talking about the situation in his grassroots organization, that in a Poznan enterprise, "complete passiveness and inertia at the same time has caused an almost complete halt in any statutory activity. Our ranks have been almost halved, and some of our organizations' members, including the first secretary, gave up their party membership in protest against the proclamation of martial law." Mr Grabski goes on to state that the majority of his organization's members have "lost the feeling that they belong to a Marxist-Leninist party" and are now merely "card-carriers," and he notes that this situation "is no worse" than that which prevails in all the other cells and that it is "because of the weakness of the grassroots links in its chain and the lack of determination among its members that the PZPR is losing its role as society's guide and the country's leader." What we are experiencing in the party goes far beyond the opportunist sickness from which we suffered in the past: It is quite simply," he writes, "a long-term, planned and often unconsciously implemented process of self-liquidation by the party."

On this point Mr Grabski concludes by stressing that it is impossible to build socialism without a strong and healthy party and that it would be illusory and "particularly dangerous" to think that that could be done in Poland, and he then turns to the country's general situation. The situation is characterized by counter-revolution's "new strength" and also, according to him, by a crisis "weighing most heavily on the workers' shoulders" and a "reprivatization policy ... causing just anger and offending the working class sense of justice." This is directed against the current attempt at economic reform, and in this connection it should be pointed out that many attacks were made during the recent plenum on the price increases being introduced by enterprise directors in the framework of the autonomy granted to them, and that the government is starting to limit that autonomy.

Carrying Out 'Revolutionary Purge' of the Party

Indeed, like Mr Grabski, the authorities are beginning to worry about the dangers of explosion contained in that policy of price realism, which has already resulted in 40 percent drop in the population's purchasing power and which Mr Grabski sees as a veiled plan to change the system. In his view, therefore, the "social aspects of the reform" should be reexamined, all the elements which "damage the workers' most important interests" should be eliminated, all the contributions made to its drafting by men close to Solidarity before the coup d'etat should be removed and the burden of the shortages should be fairly distributed. Failing that, we would be heading for a "disastrous future for the party, socialism and the nation," especially since the "reactionary section of the clergy, with some top church dignitaries in the front rank, is leading all the rightwing forces."

Furthermore, to "save the country" it is necessary to "insulate society from organized counterrevolution by all available means" and to defeat "all those who oppose the system" beause it is "now easier to use the full force and severity of the law against a group of counterrevolutionaries than to use the weapons of violence against the workers."

In addition it is necessary to carry out "a revolutionary purge of the party from the ideological viewpoint, even if that might considerably reduce the number of party members." There is apparently no "other way" of "consolidating the party" which has in fact become "a conglomeration of different ideologies: Marxist-Leninist, Social Democratic, and Christian Democratic."

Finally, it is necessary to "restore normal relations between the church and the state" and, in that context, the party ought to ensure that it "opposes the penetration of clericalism into political life, ensure that the church does not become an opposition political party and ensure that the separation between the church and the state is respected." "The defense of a fundamental principle -- that Poland means socialism" -- is dependent on that, he says in conclusion.

In his closing speech to the Central Committee on Thursday evening General Jaruzelski announced that Poland was "shortly going to ask the Soviet Union for economic aid and announce retaliatory measures against the economic sanctions imposed on Warsaw by the United States." Those measures, decreed on Friday, comprise banning a quarterly magazine published by the U.S. Embassy and obliging U.S. institutions to obtain the Warsaw authorities' agreement in future before offering study money to Polish nationals. That might only be the first stage in wider reduction of bilateral relations between the two countries.

GLEMP CONTINUES VATICAN TALKS, VISITS TARANTO

LD282304 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Rome 28 Oct -- Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, on a visit in Rome since Monday last, today continued his talks in the Vatican.

On Friday, the primate is flying to Bari, southern Italy, to visit a Polish military cemetery at Casa Massina, and next to Taranto where on Saturday he will receive a peace prize awarded to him by the citizens' Catholic committee of that town.

Also toady Primate Glemp paid a visit to the Polish Embassy in Rome and was received by Ambassador Emil Wojtaszek.

Glemp: Church Against Strike

NC301855 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Taranto, Italy, Oct 30 (AFP) -- The church in Poland is totally opposed to a general strike called by the outlawed Solidarity union for November, because such a move could prod the military government into even tougher repressive measures, Polish Primate Jozef Glemp said today. Archbishop Glemp, here to receive a peace prize from a local Catholic organization, also said he would meet soon with Polish military ruler General Wojciech Jaruzelski to discuss Pope John Paul II's scheduled visit to Poland next spring.

The church was "totally opposed" to the strike "primarily because of the consequences that this initiative could entail, notably stricter repressions," he said. He added that, "evidently, we do not have the right to issue orders to the union. As a church, we can only express our views."

He said church-government dialogue was continuing in Poland, but that between the government and the public had been broken off because Solidarity, before its official dissolution, had been the only authentic representaitve of the people.

Archbishop Glemp said he was in regular contact with Lech Walesa through a priest who celebrates mass for the sequestered Solidarity president each Sunday.

"Walesa appears very courageous," he said, "but he suffers because of his solitude. My proposal that he join the other detainees has not been accepted," the primate said.

Hopes Pope Will Visit

AU301955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Taranto, southern Italy, October 30 -- "We hope the pope will be coming to Poland in May, June or July next year", Polish Primate Jozef Glemp told reporters here today after receving a peace award from a local Catholic organization.

He told the journalists that the final date for Polish-born Pope John Paul II's journey to his homeland will be fixed when he has his next meeting with Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Polish archbishiop added that he is in close contact with (?Lech Walesa), leader of the (?banned) Solidarity labor movement, and was trying to persuade the authorities [words indistinct] move him to somewhere less isolated because "solitude is what hurts him most."

[Words indistinct] the Catholic prelate said he was against the strike which Solidarnosc has [words indistinct] on November 10, arguing that it could represent a "greater danger".

"The church does not give(?orders) to [words indistinct]" he pointed out. "But (?we) have noted that after the failed demonstrations, there has been an increase in repression". [Words indistinct] about Western sanctions against the military government [words indistinct] they are "felt primarily by the people, which is very sensitive.

"We get a lot of charity aid from America, food and shoes, all things for which we have an urgent need", he said.

"But the primary need is to move the economy, to emerge from the crisis, and this can only be done if you support our country's economic development because this is how you create jobs.

"Food and shoes are important, of course, but food and shoes get used up".

Glemp leaves Italy tomorrow for Spain as part of Pope John Paul's entourage in his visit to that country.

Accepts Italian Peace Prize

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Report by correspondent Pawel Wasielewski from Rome on 30 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Today in Taranto, a locality in southern Italy, a ceremony was held by the local cultural center to present the peace prize for 1982 to the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

On the occasion, the primate of Poland made a speech. During his visit to Taranto, Archbishop Glemp met young people and workers from the (Dal Fide) metallurgical works. On the way back to Rome, the primate of Poland laid a wreath of flowers at the Polish soldiers' cemetery in Casa Massima near Baru. He also met with local Poles living abroad.

BISHOPS LETTER ON CZESTOCHOWA INCIDENTS BROADCAST

LD280030 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] In October Czestochowa Ordinary Bishop Stefan Baryla sent the people of his diocese and particularly the inhabitants of Czestochowa a communique in connection with the beating of children and removal of crosses from school classrooms. Because the painful matters about which Bishop Baryla writes are of vital interest to the entire Catholic community in Poland and because the events in the communique have unfortunately not been limited to Czestochowa, we are broadcasting to our listeners the full text of the communique, which reached our editorial office just recently.

You are constantly coming to me and to my colleagues, the Bishop of Czestochowa writes, with the same question: Did you react to what happened in Czestochowa on 1 September in connection with the mass at the beginning of the school year, to which I invited children and young people. I feel I have a moral duty therefore to reply to your question. I do so reluctantly; I would rather not recall those sad matters and experience them again. I do so, however, so that you will not think that the experiences of you and your children are a matter of indifference to me, or that I have forgotten about them fairly quickly. I have not forgotten and I will probably never forget. They were a painful experience for me.

In connection with this, on 3 September I sent a protest to the competent military authorities in Czestochowa. When they replied in a letter dated 15 September that nothing much had actually happened — that there was no shooting, no beating or gas -- I wrote them a second letter on 23 September. In it I stated that there was shooting at different places in the town; that tear gas grenades were thrown; that young people were detained and beaten; that those detained in civic militia stations and in the prison in Zawodzie suffered ill treatment; that some boys were so violently beaten that they required hospitalization; that some of them are still sick; that inhuman "health walks" were organized; that the poor boys had to say thank you for it. They were taken to magistrate's courts and fined heavily, in sums of from Z5,000 to Z20,000, without regard for whether they were guilty or not.

I once again express deep sympathy for all those boys, girls and children who suffered during that wretched attack on them. I have great sympathy with the parents whose children did not come home for the night after that mass and who did not know what had happened to them. I realize how much you must have lived through, especially when you heard the shooting. I thank those noble people who took the fleeing children into their houses for the night, so that they did not have to wander around. Many families were left without the means to live after paying such heavy fines. More than one family had to go into debt so that their child would not have to go to prison. I therefore ask you to give an offering to your parish priests for those wronged families.

Although the sad issue of the attack on children and young people is not yet closed, another is already occurring, as you have told me both personally and in letters. Crosses are being removed from schools. It is hard to understand this measure. After all, the sign of the cross is the sign of love, of sacrifice for others. It does not arouse evil instincts in anyone. In the name of what is this being done? And it is being done, unfortunately. Crosses have been removed from classrooms in Brzeziny Wielkie, Kawoda, Krzepice, Zajaczki, Wies Chlasa, Drobnice, Saramice, Silnica, Czastary and other places. Here and there the children and young people are being forced to take the crosses down. They are being frightened by threats that failure to comply with these instructions will weigh heavily on their lives, that they will not get to secondary school. This is a lie on the conscience; it is a bad example. It contradicts statements by the state authorities.

Minister of Internal Affairs Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, answering a letter from the secretary of the episcopate of 9 February 1982, concerning the removal of crosses from school classrooms, recognized such facts to be regrettable, because they cause an unnecessary aggravation of the situation between the authorities and the church and the citizens. The minister again informed Archbishop Dabrowski that the chairman of the Council of Ministers, citizen Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, had issued an instruction to the appropriate administrative units not to make decisions or take measures that would conflict with the need to respect the feelings and beliefs of citizens.

In the light of these statements, the removal of crosses from schools classrooms is an abuse. I protest against it. At the same time I express profound regret that such things happen predominantly in our Czestochowa Voivodship, although in others also.

I express the most profound recognition for the parents, teachers and children who have the courage to stand in the defense of the cross, the sign of our faith. I call on you, my dear people, in conclusion, to pray for all those who suffered unjustly, who were wronged and are still wronged; and for all those people who openly admit to our faith, who manifest their love of the cross. I also ask you to pray for those who wrong others; who, while demanding tolerance for themselves, do not show it for others. I myself am also praying with you to she who defends Czestochowa, for all the suffering, the wronged; for our entire homeland. I give you my warm blessing.

[Signed] Stefan Baryla, bishop of Czestochowa

WARSAW DECRIES 'DISTORTIONS' BY CATHOLIC WEEKLY

LD311140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Oct 82

[By (Jan Podowski)]

[Text] A quote from the view of the week section in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY on 31 October:

In Warsaw a session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces took place. It was chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, who subsequently -- and here comes a verbatim quote from the press communique -- reported to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR, on current activities and tasks and the decisions adopted at the end of the session of the Military Council. End of quote.

The following facts have been omitted from this item: First, representatives of all armies of the member states took part in the session of the Warsaw Pact Military Council, including a representative of the Polish People's Army. Second, Gen Jaruzelski received Marshal Kulikov together with all the chairmen of military delegations of the states of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces. The two facts, reported in the official communique on the reception of members of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces by the first secretary of the PZPR, in a fundamental way change the content of information which is served by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY to its readers. It must have been a very thoughtless editor who produced such a distorted view of the week.

We are also induced to such conjecture by another laconic mention in the same column. We quote:

One of the authors in the September issue of NOWE DROGI is Jan Dobraczynski. End of quote and information.

So, we reach for the ninth issue of NOWE DROGI and find Jan Dobraczynski's article there. It would be worth while for the listeners to learn about an excerpt of this article by the Catholic writer, published under the title of On the September Anniversary in the party periodical. We quote:

The resistance of the nation condemned to annihilation found moral support for itself in the church. The church, wrote Frank, always remains in reserve as the last center of Polish nationalism. For Polish minds it is a central rallying point which continues to radiate in silence. When all lights have gone out for Poland, there still will remain the holy Mary from Czestochowa and the church. End of quote.

After presenting this view of the Nazi governor in the so-called general government, and the butcher of the Polish nation, Jan Dobraczynski devotes a lot of space in his article to describing the martyrdom of Polish priests and monks during the occupation. It is a little strange when a Catholic sociocultural periodical treats as petty gossip the fact that a Catholic writer has written in the party paper and silently dismisses the content of the article. Although we do not in the least negate that, the fact that a prominent Catholic author has written in the column of an organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has its own meaning. Also political, of course.

U.S. CHARGE SUMMONED; U.S. JOURNAL BANNED

LD291842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Herbert Wilgis, the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim to Poland, was summoned today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was told that because of the various discriminatory steps taken against the Polish People's Republic, the distribution of the American periodical AMERYKA in Poland is being suspended. This decision comes into immediate effect. At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that any offers of grants and invitations from the U.S. Information Agency and other government agencies of that country ought to be submitted via competent Polish Government institutions.

WESTERN STATES WARNED NOT TO SUPPORT SOLIDARITY

NC302241 Paris AFP in English 2237 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Poland has warned various Western nations that any support they give underground members of the outlawed Polish trade union federation Solidarity will prolong military rule, government spokesman Jerzy Urban told journalists here today.

Without identifying the countries involved, he said they were aiding the "destabilization" in Poland and "aggravating the Polish situation despite the fact this could lead to bloodshed."

The government spokesman said the Polish media had complained of Western radio broadcasts allegedly inciting listeners in Poland to stage strikes and demonstrations in the streets.

Mr Urban also said military commissars and communist party organizers had been sent to many enterprises to persuade workers not to join an eight-hour general strike called by Solidarity's underground leadership for November 10, second anniversary of the date Solidarity was given official status.

He said suspension of martial law, which authorities have said could come in November or early December, only would be carried out if the situation in Poland was quiet.

MFN WITHDRAWAL PART OF U.S. 'IMPERIAL' POLICY

LD291720 Warsaw PAP in English 1509 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 Oct -- President Reagan suspended the most-favoured-nation trading status for Poland. The pretext for this action, it should be clearly stated -- the pretext, is Poland's failure to fulfill her commitments towards GATT.

The President's document states that given the "repression" of the Polish people, the U.S. has got no reason for refraining from making the decision to waive this status. So one is apt to ask: Who, in fact, represses our society? Is it the President of the United States who deprives all of us of part of the national income being won by so much toil nowadays or is it the Polish constitutional authorities, who are taking actions to lift our country from the crisis and in cooperation with society are achieving first palpable progress along this path? For the majority of Poles who do not glue their eyes to alien and hostile political centers the answer to this question is obvious.

The so-called Polish crisis, and this truth manifests itself with an increasing distinction, is the result of not only our own mistakes but also of definite actions by international capital, often launched in the halo of friendly assistance. We were often even seeking that assistance after being advised and encouraged by the same people who now have openly got on President Reagan's payroll.

The present decision by the President is nothing else but another means from the rich and multifarious arsenal of instruments of whipping up our economic difficulties with one and the same objective in mind: to overthrow the social system existing in Poland as a first stage in effecting changes of political relations in the world, advantageous to the United States.

The U.S. President's actions cast an ominous shadow upon the entire international situation.

What threatens security and stabilization worldwide are not the developments in Poland. History shows that great international conflicts were always preceded by the breach of bi- and multilateral agreements, general deterioration of the atmosphere for economic cooperation, and the increasing arms race....

All this finds a glaring reflection in the period of the Reagan presidency. The proclamation to suspend the most-favoured-nation trade status for Poland is only a small episode in the whole of imperial policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration.

The 60-year history of the socialist bloc should teach our enemies and adversaries that we have not offered prospects for greater gains and incentives than those implied by the most-favoured-nation clause. Despite an obvious though temporary economic harm, also this time we will remain true to the tested principle. We shall overcome this crisis, like every other, on our own first of all. The 10th PUWP CC plenum, which came to an end here yesterday, was another materialization of the programme for pulling the country out of the crisis, which was passed by the 9th PUWP Congress last year. As for foreign assistance, now we know better than ever from whom we can expect it.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH WEST

LD311954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Interview by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz with unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] In our studio is Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Weijacz. Mr Minister, we have discussed on a number of occasions in the same studio, the policy of the West toward our country. But it seems to me that this is a kind of simplification to refer to the policy of the West, as different countries, different states conduct varied policies. How do you evaluate the present state of our relations with the West?

[Answer] You said quite rightly that one should not put all the Western countries into one basket, because there is a difference between the approach to Polish problems on the part of the United States and that of many other Western European countries. In the same way, the state of relations with individual Western countries varies.

But what can one say in general terms? As far as the United States is concerned we have a policy of interference into domestic affairs, a policy of pressure on Poland. And I do not hesitate to use the words, a brutal pressure. Testimony to this was given recently by the firm decision of the U.S. President to suspend most favored nation status.

[Question] Mr minister, I wanted to interrupt here and ask you, or rather to contend that, this was creating some kind of precedence. I think a precedence which in future may apply not only to Poland, not only to the socialist countries, but in general; a bad behavior in the world.

[Answer] You are right. That is why I think this decision of the President is motivated by political interests and could be received with disapproval by other members of GATT who, however, are being guided by laws of economic interest and not political interest. That is why I think the majority of GATT members will have to reflect on the following question: all right, today it is Poland but who will it be tomorrow? There is a cynical American argument that all sanctions, including the latest one to which you have referred, are aimed against the Polish Government, the Polish authorities, against the leadership. This is not true. I think this has been clear from the outset. Is that not so? And I think any sensible person could differentiate between the government and the nation. There are no sanctions which would hit the government but which do not hit the community. And vice versa.

What does it mean, to cancel the most favored nation clause? It means to expose the Polish state, that is the community, to additional expense, making the export of a number of goods unremunerative. All this leads me to the certainty that the Reagan policy is so obsessive, so ideologically motivated, that it does not even take into consideration the interests of the West as a whole.

[Question] Is the West aware that people realize this? (?It would seem so) from the commentaries by Western publicists that I have read.

[Answer] I am not sure if there is full awareness of this, but certainly there is greater understanding of the fact that Reagan's administration is using Polish events for totally different goals, for the goals of a global game with the Soviet Union and in order to increase tension. The Americans have an interest in this -- and here I return to your question at the beginning, about what their interests are -- there is the clear interest of the Reagan administration to maintain tension in East-West relations. And here I think you are right: Understanding of this matter is far greater now than a few months ago, understanding by the West Europeans, the neutral and also the NATO bloc countries.

[Question] And here we can get to the point as defined by you: that we must not consider all states and governments as exactly the same.

[Answer] No doubt these differences are noticed and appreciated. The states of Western Europe or at least the majority of them, are still interested in continuing the process of detente in Europe. This is understood not as some kind of idyllic state of relations because this has never occured, and probably will not occur as long as there are differing political systems. But nevertheless, it is a process based on the fact that there are certain supreme values common to all these states, irrespective of differences -- that is, matters concerning peace and security on our continent. And this is what unites us, all the European nations and states.

For the United States these matters look different. Europe is one of many, as I would put it, theaters of interest -- if not theaters of war, if one is to use the language of military experts. A few years ago this divided Europe, this Europe divided in political systems, was nevertheless cited as an example to many other parts of the world of how one can regulate relations and develop cooperation in spite of differences. And at the moment Washington wants to make Europe an example of something completely the reverse, an example which would discourage the belief of other parts of the world that it is possible to preserve peace and strengthen security even if there are political or ideological differences among the states.

[Question] I think that because of this there are increasing anti-American moods, which are very clear this week -- the week of disarmament.

[Answer] Next year the NATO decision of 1979 is to be realized -- the decision to introduce into Europe new missiles with nuclear weapons totalling nearly 600 units. The United States is increasing tension and making relations between the East and the West worse, so that they can create some justification for forcing through the implementation of this decision. That means, in spite of everything that is said, making our continent more dangerous than ever before.

[Question] This is all terribly pessimistic.

[Answer] It sounds like it. I would like to say it openly: The international situation is not easy, it is really complicated and dangerous. I would like to refer here to the opinions contained in the communique issued at the session of the foreign affairs ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty states which fully expressed this, expressing concern with this worsening situation in international relations.

POLITYKA COMMENTS ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS

AU151055 [Editorial Report] Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish on 9 October on page 13 carries a 2,500-word article by Andrzej Halimarski entitled "A Lesser Tilt," analyzing 'new' features of congress deliberations on policy, economy, armed forces, ideology, diplomacy, domestic factors, relations with capitalist countries, relations with developing countries, relations with socialist countries and relations with the international communist movement.

With regard to China's relations with the socialist countries A. Halimarski writes: "Relations with the USSR are the key to China's relations with the socialist countries. Last year we observed 'small practical steps' toward partial normalization. These steps give rise to some optimism. Moscow's patience and constructive stance is beginning to yield some results, but it would be illusory to assume that these changes can follow immediately. The initial conditions addressed at the 12th congress to the USSR (withdrawing support for Vietnam and for the legal Afghan Government as well as reductions in the armed forces along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders) are a clear sign of that. Nevertheless, the formulations and the moderate tone at the congress seem to indicate that the doors to the talks are still ajar. It should be assumed that we are entering a stage at which Sino-Soviet relations will change from the present 'hostile status quo,' which helps stress negative factors, to 'limited normalization.' We should also expect improvements in China's relations with the socialist countries, although, in my view, a radical change is hardly probable if Beijing does not give up its 'policy of differentiation,' which is anti-Soviet and is directed against our community, and if it does not give up its confrontation stance vis-a-vis the Indochinese states.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION -- Warsaw 31 Oct -- Polish collieries work rhythmically and efficiently. During the past ten months of this year miners extracted more than 158.4 million tonnes of hard coal, by 22.6 million tonnes more compared with the same period last year. The 10-month coal output is only by 5 million tonnes smaller compared with last year's entire coal production. By November 10 the collieries are expected to have produced as much coal as extracted in the whole of last year. Substantial overfulfillment of hard coal mining plan has made it possible fully to satisfy domestic demand and replenish stocks. 23.3 million tonnes of coal are earmarked for export, compared with only 14 million tonnes in the entire 1981. Brown coal mines have already supplied the power industry with over 30 million tonnes of coal, by 2.4 percent more than last year. The Belchatow mine alone supplied over 1.6 million tonnes fully supplying the needs of one 360 MW block of the local power station. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 31 Oct 82 LD]

PLO CHAIRMAN YASIR 'ARAFAT CONCLUDES VISIT

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU292044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/18/1982 -- On October 29 Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, gave a dinner in honour of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the PLO. There participated members of Romania's party and state leadership as also the officials accompanying the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The dinner passed in a warm cordial atmosphere of friendship.

Talks With Ceausescu 29 Oct

AU292050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met on Friday, October 29, with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO.

The talks were attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the general secretary of the party and the president of the republic.

Also attending were Dr Ahmad Slidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Ahmad 'Abd-ar-Rahman, member of the Revolutionary Council, director of the PLO Information and Propaganda Department; 'Imad Shaqur, adviser for press questions of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their satisfaction at this new meeting, an occasion for the continuation of the exchange of views on bilateral questions and on international questions of common interest.

During the meeting, they highlighted the ever upward course of the traditional relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration established between the RCP and the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat also had an exchange of views on latest developments in the Middle East, on the way of settling all problems in the region. During the talks, they resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of Israel in Lebanon, the massacres in the Palestinian refugees' camps and stressed that the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and the guaranteeing of that country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity were necessary.

It was appreciated that the grave events in Beirut, as well as the evolution of the general situation in the Middle East emphasized once more the necessity of intensifying the political and diplomatic efforts for the global, political settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the region, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the foundation of an independent state in which they may organize their life freely, in keeping with their wish and national aspirations.

Yasir 'Arafat addressed, in behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, keenest thanks to Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant support granted to the struggle of the Palestinian people, of the PLO, for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, and especially for the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination, to the foundation of an independent state of its own. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed in words full of warmth gratitude for the actual solidarity and the direct and personal support shown by Nicolae Ceausescu during the siege on Western Beirut, in view of seeking out a political solution.

Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed to Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian and Lebanese population the determination of the RCP and Romanian state to give full support to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to further act for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Talks **Con**tinue 30 Oct

AU301634 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today again met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat continued their exchange of views on developing relations between the RCP and the PLO, as well as on the Middle East situation and other current international political issues. During their talks, our party and state leader and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee reasserted their determination to expand and strengthen friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the PLO in keeping with guidelines agreed upon and agreements concluded. They expressed the conviction that broad promotion of the positive relations between the RCP and the PLO in keeping with the desires and aspirations of the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and serves their interests. It is also an important contribution to general efforts aimed at resolving the Middle East conflict by political means and negotiations, and aimed at resolving the Palestinian people's problem and at establishing peace in that area.

Resuming the analysis of latest developments in the Middle East situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat stressed that in the current international conditions it is more necessary than ever to intensify political and diplomatic actions to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the conflict in that area and to establish a lasting pease based on the withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to building their own independent state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed satisfaction with the new talks they had and voiced the conviction that the talks will contribute -- with their results -- to further deepending friendly relations between the RCP and the PLO in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect and in the interest of expanding and deepening relations between the two peoples, of solidarity and unity among anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces everywhere and in the interest of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

'Arafat Departs 30 Oct

AU301905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/10/1982 -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, who paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, left Bucharest on October 30. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni airport by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

URSU MEETS CEMA SCIENCE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

AU292009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 29/10/1982 -- While participating in the 27th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Technical and Scientific Collaboration, Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Romanian representative at the committee, conducted talks with representatives of leaderships of scientific institutions, research and higher learning institutes of Moscow. During the interviews there were examined aspects of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the field of science and technology and there were agreed upon new targets and actions to contribute to further developing this activity. During the talks, while the sides evoked the great threat at peace in Europe and throughout the world, they highlighted the initiatives and actions taken under the leadership of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng, by the Romanian national committee "The Scientists and Peace" on a domestic and international plane, for mobilizing the servants of science in the struggle for peace. There were discussed possibilities of strengthening the collaboration between the technical and scientific organizations in the two countries in this domain of vital importance for mankind.

Ion Ursu had bilateral interviews with representatives of the CEMA member countries participant in the proceedings of the committee. There were examined the results of the collaboration between Romania and those countries, as well as the possibilities of deepening the technical and scientific cooperation.

LAZARESCU MEETS SOVIET COAL MINISTER IN WARSAW

AU292004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, AGERPRES 29/10/1982 -- While in Warsaw, on the occasion of the proceedings of the CMEA Standing Commission for Collaboration in the Coal Industry, Ion Lazarescu, Romanian minister of mines, conducted talks with B.F. Bratchenko, minister of coal industry of the USSR. They examined the stage of fulfillment of the previous agreements in bilateral economic collaboration in the extraction of coal and the construction of mining technilogical equipment and new possibilities were singled out for the expansion of cooperation in production between the two countires in this domain.

NICULESCU MEETS ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL IN ROME

AU301907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 30/10/1982 -- Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met in Rome with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI direction.

A cordial message of salute was conveyed to Enrico Berlinguer on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Giancarlo Pajetta requested that warmest greetings be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Enrico Berlinguer as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

During the talk on the occasion, full satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PCI, the wish to develop them in keeping with the understanding reached at highest level as well as the determination to further promote the fine relations between Romania and Italy, between the two peoples on a political, economic, cultural and scientific plane.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING HELD BUCHAREST

Meeting Opens 27 Oct

AU272102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1982 -- On October 27 proceedings opened in Bucharest of the 34th session of the Administration Committee of the Trade Union International of Transports, Ports and Fishing, participated in by representatives of branch trade unions of 23 countries as well as by a delegation of the World Trade Union Federation headed by Boris Averyanov, secretary of the federation.

The proceedings were opened by Jean Brun (France), president of the Trade Union International of Transports, Ports and Fishing, who expressed gratitude to the Romanian trade unions for hosting this reunion. Laying stress on the importance of the problems on the agenda he highlighted that the intensification of the actions favouring peace and disarmament, for ensuring security and independence to all the peoples of the world, for liquidating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order must be priority targets in the activity of the organization.

Meeting Concludes 29 Oct

AU292004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/10/1982 -- The 34th session of the administrative committee of the trade union international of transport, port and fishery workers, participated in by the representatives of 23 countries and representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, came to an end on October 29. The debates, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual understanding, occasioned a wide and thorough exchange of views on the future tasks and activity of the branch international trade unions.

The administration committee set concrete measures to the end of developing the solidarity and unity of action of the trade unions in transport, ports and fishery in the struggle for the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people and their defence against the negative effect of the economic crisis and of the policy of the patronate and transnational companies. Likewise, they endorsed documents on the intensification of the union's activity for the establishment of peace in the world, the halting of the dangerous arms race and the accomplishment of disarmament, nuclear above all, the political settlement of international issues and disputes, the building of a new international economic order, for the observance of all peoples' independence and sovereignty.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH UNITS

AU292002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/10/1982 -- On October 29 President Nicolae Ceausescu had a working interview with experts in the field of agriculture and machine building, analysing practical solutions worked out for building modern, highly productive farm machinery.

Ministers Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Stoica, participated. The Romanian head of state was shown a series of machines designed for a complex processing of soil and for maize harvesting, in the fields of a farm unit of Ilfov agricultural sector and at the Baneasa institute for research, design and technological engineering.

Appreciating the results, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that further action be taken so that these machines may ensure increase of productivity and a cut in the consumption of fuel, and urged that the most successful models were put into fabrication as soon as possible.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY RESULTS, PROJECTS REPORTED

AU281305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/10/1982 -- Romania sets herself to ensure 90 percent of the primary energy she needs from her resources already in 1983, a fact which will allow her to become self-sufficient in point of energy by the end of the current quinquennium (1985). This is an objective of strategic importance whose achievement mobilizes huge energies in the entire national economy. Special efforts are made in this respect in the oil industry in view being the general rise in efficiency in oil extraction. The results are already remarkable. Thus the quantities extracted in the first three quarters of this year exceed by more than 100,000 tons the production of the same period last year.

Numerous examples of ingeniousity and initiative have been made known of late in oil extraction. The collective of the Mosoaia oil field have set up special intervention teams and applied a wide range of technological measures for maintaining a constant extraction flow and reactivating old wells. These are only a few of the factors that have led to an increase of about 99,000 tons in oil extraction.

In the Videle zone some 100 tons of crude have been extracted from water, that is from the used waters reinjected in the deposit after the oil had been separated, waters considered as useless until now. Their analysis proved that they contain important quantities of finely dispersed crude. A series of installations built by the workers themselves allowed for the recovery of these quantities.

The improvement of the exploitation of the wells in operation is a major concern of all the enterprises of the Oil Ministry. 239 wells are to be put back into operation in the last quarter of the year which will prodice 22,000 tons of crude until the end of the year. Likewise, a detailed programme has been worked out stipulating 5,400 geological and technological works which will lead to an over 26,000 ton increase of production. Another 26,000 tons will be extracted by new wells.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST EDUCATION MEETING -- The 13th meeting of the chiefs of education sections from the cities of Berlin, Bratislava, Budapest, Moscow, Prague, Sofia and Warsaw took place in Bucharest 18-24 October. The meeting discussed the integration of education into the production process, research and sociopolitical practice. The participants presented their own experience in linking schools more and more closely with life and with the socialist construction practice. There was also a useful exchange of views and ideas. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/10/1982 -- Emilian Dobrescu, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office of Hungary, signed in Bucharest on October 25 the protocol of the executives of the central planning bodies of Romania and Hungary for 1983-1985 on the expanion of goods exchanges and economic collaboration between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 25 Oct 82 AU]

STAMBOLIC, MOJSOV BEGIN VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Officials Attend Departure

LD291136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0811 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left for Ethiopia this morning for an official and friendly visit. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities left for Addis Ababa together with the SFRY Presidency president. During his 3-day stay in friendly and nonaligned Ethiopia, Petar Stambolic will have talks with Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. During their exchange of views they are expected to consider questions of bilateral cooperation and some of the most current problems on the international political and economic scene.

At Belgrade Surcin Airport Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Vuko Dragasevic, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Miljan Kontanina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and others. Seifu Ruga, Ethiopian charge d'affaires in Belgrade, was also present.

Mengistu Welcomes Visitors

LD291756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 29 (TANJUG) -- President of Yugoslavia Presidency Petar Stambolic today Friday, arrived in Addis Ababa for a four-day official and friendly visit to Ethiopia. Stambolic was welcomed by President of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. Also present to welcome were Secretary-General of the Provisional Military Council and member of the COPWE Executive Committee Selassie Wodgeress, with members of the two high-level bodies and members of the Ethiopian Government.

Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov also arrived in Addis Ababa with President Stambolic.

According to the programme of the visit, talks will begin tomorrow, Saturday, between the Yugoslav and Ethiopian delegations headed by Presidents Stambolic and Mengistu.

Stambolic, Mengistu Confer

LD301420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, held talks in Addis Ababa today on the state of relations between the two countries and topical international issues of particular interest to Yugoslavia and Ethiopia.

The talks, which were characterized by an exceptionally warm and friendly atmosphere, were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Dusan Marinkovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Addis Ababa; and on the Ethiopian side by Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee; Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and member of the COPWE Executive Committee in charge of foreign relations; Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee; and Dr Feleke Godle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, as well as their aides.

Presidents Stambolic and Mengistu are reported to have addressed the development of relations between the two friendly countries in very positive terms. For his part, the Ethiopian head of state expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's support for and aid to the Ethiopian revolution.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia were described as exemplary during the talks and it was stressed that they could serve as an example of cooperation between a European and an African country. Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the foundations for such relations had been laid by President Tito.

Both sides expressed readiness to develop cooperation in all fields -- political, interparty, economic and so forth. It was stressed that the close relations between the two countries and their adherence to the policy of nonalignment provide sound foundations for the further promotion of cooperation.

During the talks between the two presidents, particular attention was paid to economic relations and both sides stressed that there is scope for its expansion and consolidation, especially in agriculture, energy, industry and capital construction.

In discussing international issues, the two presidents and their aides paid particular attention to the situation in Africa, the forthcoming activities of nonaligned countries and their seventh summit, the Near East and the difficulties in international economic relations.

Both sides in the talks expressed anxiety at the exacerbation of virtually all fields of international relations. It was stressed during the talks that one of the main causes of so unfavorable a course of development of the situation in the world is to be found in the intensification of rivalry and confrontations, both in the political and military fields and in the economic field.

The two presidents went on in their talks to express the view that the existing problems in Africa, inherited partly from the colonialist era, are now being exploited as a means of increasing foreign influence and achieving neocolonialist aims. In this context stress was laid on the role of the OAU and the pressing need to make an effort to preserve the OAU's stability, so that the all-African organization could continue to be able to solve African problems and consolidate its members' independence. Particular stress was laid on the OAU's importance in the activity and work of the Nonaligned Movement.

Much was also said during the talks about the preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, at which, according to the views expressed here today, the nonaligned should formulate concrete initiatives and a plan of action for solving the key problems of today's world on the basis of the goals and principles of their movement. This primarily refers to proposals directly concerned with the further development of the developing countries, halting the terrifying arms race and extinguishing other hotbeds of crisis in the world. It was agreed that the two countries should achieve the closest cooperation in the preparation of the seventh summit.

The two delegations are expected to meet again tomorrow for final talks, while separate talks will be held in the meantime by the members of the two delegations in charge of foreign affairs and economic relations.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD311822 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, who is a member of a Yugoslav delegation on a visit to Ethiopia, and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Felleke Gelde-Giogis conferred today, Sunday, here in Addis Ababa on preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

The need was stressed for the two countries to cooperate in the preparations toward making the summit as successful as possible.

Yugoslav Federal Government member Luka Reljic also held here separate talks with Ethiopian heads of economic departments. The present state of economic relations between the two countries was discussed in detail. The two governments' resolve was underlined "to have economic cooperation (between the two countries) in the future keep step with the high level of Ethiopian-Yugoslav political relations".

During the talks with the heads of Ethiopian economic departments, favourable prospects for the two countries to intensify their cooperation in agriculture, energy, mining and transport were also discussed.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

LD302008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, returned home today after a working visit to France. During his visit to this friendly country, Adm Branko Mamula inspected a number of units and establishments of the French Armed Forces and had talks with his hosts on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and France.

At the airport in Batojnica the federal secretary for national defense was met by: Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Petar Ristic; commander, Belgrade town defense; Rear Adm Zvonimir Ristic; Maj Gen Cedo Kovacevic; and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR IRAQ

LD312216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Yugoslav Government and federal secretary for foreign trade, left this evening for a two-day visit to Iraq. While in Baghdad, he is due to discuss cooperation between the two friendly countries with high Iraqi officials.

PLANINC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION, MEASURES

AU291914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Today, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, together with her associates, visited the Belgrade city transport organization, the chemical-technological-food school center and the new Cerak and Vinogradi and Kijevo Knezevac city settlements. At present, she is holding talks at the City Assembly with representatives of the republican and Belgrade city sociopolitical organizations. Today, Milka Planinc also had talks with representatives of the city transport and communal work organizations, with students and teachers and with representatives of Rakovica and Cukarica work organizations. We present here a part of Milka Planinc's statement at the chemical-technological-food school center:

[Begin Planinc recording] How shall I comment for you on these measures? It was high time for us to take the measures which will introduce us to a way of life that falls within our real framework of what we are creating. The fact is that profound disruptions have continued in the world for years and we have failed to react as well as failed to overcome what we could have overcome earlier. For instance, as regards petroleum, this morning I noted that petroleum imports prior to the petroleum price increases in the world market amounted -- if I remember correctly -- to 2.8 percent of our country's foreign exchange balance: Now they have increased to nearly 19 percent.

All these foreign events have strongly disrupted all our account balances, especially our foreign exchange balances. Petroleum now represents a large foreign exchange expenditure: The interest payments for credits are now a large expenditure, whereas previously they were insignificant. The expenditures for modern technology are also large, and we depend and will continue to depend on it although we should rely on our technology to a greater extent. All this has changed the picture of our internal balances. At the same time, our exports have not been intensified: As a mater of fact, they are stagnating. We have, in fact, been moving backward for 10 years. Our participation in the international division of labor is declining when it should be intensifying instead.

Some people say: restrictive measures. But all this is not restrictive at all. All this only aims at insuring that we will not spend what we do not have. We have been compelled to take this step. We would have prefered not to have coupons and we would have preferred to have people traveling in their private automobiles to work, on excursions and going abroad. But the fact is that this country must establish a sound economy. There can be no sound economy if we spend what production does not create. And we have been doing this for years. This is how this package should be understood. You should also understand all our future efforts precisely as one to intensify the process of production, especially the process of exports, to create a foundation within a few years -- I cannot now say, in how many years -- I cannot read the future in my black coffee [Planinc chuckles] -- on which we will pull out of this situation and balance all these relations.

What else is left for us but to strengthen our own position, that is, to achieve what I call a sound economy. Events in the world have disrupted everyone, including us. But if you are weak internally and if you are spending more than you are creating, then you become so vulnerable to these blows that you really cannot see a way out of the tunnel. We must stabilize ourselves within. And we must maximally utilize and lead our reserves, our potentials, both the industrial and all other social potentials -- because what is involved in this connection is not only the industry but also the entire social management -- to a sound economy and thus be stronger and more stable in the midst of all these troubles which are abound us and which will continue: We must be stronger and more stable and not be driven like a nutshell on a high sea. This is the basic purpose by which...I could not tell you concretely.

As regards the devaluation which we have introduced, we have acted under the circumstances which preceded it and provided a basis for us to do everything possible to insure that this effect would not melt away quickly and to stimulate exports. I am referring to the fact that prices had been frozen earlier, that we have limited our communal and public spending and that we are not trying to coordinate personal incomes with real possibilities. Our future measures will probably be aimed at making some extremely limited concessions in connection with some prices, extremely until the middle of next year. We are not preparing the resolution for next year, because the devaluation requires a period of frozen prices, a period for overcoming these pressures and this continued spontaneous development. Our intention is to further continue to strongly develop self-management and initiatives but, at the same time, to insure the effect of economic law and the functioning of the country's mechanism so that no one will be able to spend what he does not have. And this can be achieved.

You can expect that the measures will mark a firm road to our internal economic recovery and to an even greater opening of Yugosloavia toward the outside world as well as to promoting the expansion of exports and an orientation to new markets, especially those in developing countries, and naturally also to developing our trade with the markets of those countries with which we now have good relations. You can expect that a certain period will be required to reduce the accounts -- to face the truth in this sense -- to reduce what we have spent excessively within realistic limits and, at the same time, in this tight situation -- here it is a question of our wisdom, of how wise we will be -- not to move linearly but to stimulate the exporters and other producers who should realize a far larger income with these rich, great and modern production capacities and enable the society to once again reach a more normal development stage which we all want. [end recording]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REACTION TO ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD312234 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Hard words of criticism have also been heard as for instance those about Yugoslavia isolating itself, about Yugoslav Government violating the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki. However only one of these is true: The Federal Executive Council had decided to introduce temporary measures exclusively for economic and definitely not for ideological or political reasons. Of course these measures are not something to praise because had we worked better and more sensibly, that is had all of us together not been spending that which was not earned, some of the temporary measures would not even have been necessary.

However they who speak maliciously about our economic difficulties forget that they themselves too have contributed much to this. That it is not easy for us and that in the next 2 or 3 years also it will not be easy for us, this we neither can nor want to conceal. But, is there a country which does not face or has not faced similar and even more difficult problems? Among them are also those which are both more developed and richer than Yugoslavia.

Everybody in our country knows that subjective weaknesses are not the basic reason for the difficulties which Yugoslav society faces. Were this not so, the measures of the Federal Executive Council would not even be understood as a necessity which could not be avoided. Even if there are views that things could have been done in a different way, in one thing we are most certainly united. In the choice between tightening the belt and independence, the immense majority is in favor of the latter. Everything can be borne easily in freedom and independence and this is precisely that which is most sacred to all of us.

In the post war period things have very frequently been even more difficult for us but we have never been in doubt as to what is more important: to preserve freedom and independence or to lean toward those who would like to shape both according to their way. The Yugoslav citizen has access to hearing and seeing how others live to the same extent to which he is informed of the problems which Yugoslavia faces. We would even dare to say that in no country are problems talked about so openly, at times even without proper bounds, as we talk about ourselves.

And yet we bear all this stoically. We certainly could not do so were we not aware of the so-called Free World not being as free as it tries to convince us since it would not be offering us so much of its good thing; or if, on the other hand, were it not clear to us that at the other pole, in the so-called socialist community, they face, both the problem of togetherness and some other problems, even more difficult ones too. Much is being offered to us from that quarter, but to us it is as clear today as before that in a world of blocs there is nobody who is both ready and willing to share his good with others. That again which is imposed has been known for a long time for what it is and where it leads.

BORBA CARRIES PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU311849 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 21 October on pages 7-10 carries, in the form of a special supplement, the text of the two laws proposed by the Federal Executive Council and adopted by the SFRY Assembly at its session in Belgrade on 14 and 15 October, as well as six regulations and four decrees adopted by the Federal Executive Council as a package of economic measures.

The 3,000-word text of the "Law on Performing Exchange Services and on Circulation of Valid foreign Currencies in Yugoslavia" is carried on pages two and three of the BORBA special supplement. The law is divided into 28 articles. BORBA omits Article 29, previously published, which reads: "This law comes into effect the day after being published in the official gazette of the SFRY."

The 1,500-word text of the "Law of Temporarily Prohibiting the Use of Part of the Social Funds for Buying Diesel Fuel and Gasoline" is carried on pages three and four of the BORBA special supplement. It is divided into seven articles. BORBA omits article 8 which makes the law effective upon publication.

The 950-word text of the "regulation of Limiting the Trade in Gasoline and Diesel Fuel" is carried on pages four and five of the BORBA special supplement. It is divided into 13 articles. On the same page, immediately following the aforementioned regulation, BORBA carries the 200-word text of the regulation entitled "Description of Coupons" giving a detailed description of the gasoline and diesel fuel coupons to be used to purchase rationed gasoline and diesel fuel.

On pages 5-10 of its special supplement, BORBA carries the texts of the following four regulations and five decrees:

The 500-word text of the "Regulation on Special Conditions for Electric Power Supply," which is divided into five articles;

The 100-word text of the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on General Conditions for Granting Consumer Credits;"

The 100-word text of the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on Carrying Out Capital Construction Work Abroad;"

The 700-word text of the "Regulation on Deposits on the Dinar Amounts Which Citizens Are Entitled to Take Out of Yugoslavia," which is divided into six articles,

The 1,400-word text of the "Decree on Use of Foreign Exchange Held on Foreign Currency Accounts or Foreign Currency Savings Accounts," which is divided into 12 sections;

The 400-word text of the "Decree on Amending the Decree on Conditions Under Which the Expenses of Missions and Delegates Abroad Can Be Used and Paid;"

The 1,400-word text of the "Decree on Conditions Under Which Physical Persons May Import, Bring or Receive Certain Items From Abroad," which is divided into 18 sections;

The 100-word text of the "Decree on Amending the Decree on Conditions Under Which Organizations of Associated Labor May Settle Foreign Debts and Claims in Convertible Currencies in 1982;"

And the 600-word text of the "Decree on Buying Securities and on Granting Credits to Banks From Primary Securities For Certain Purposes in 1982," which is divided into 6 sections.